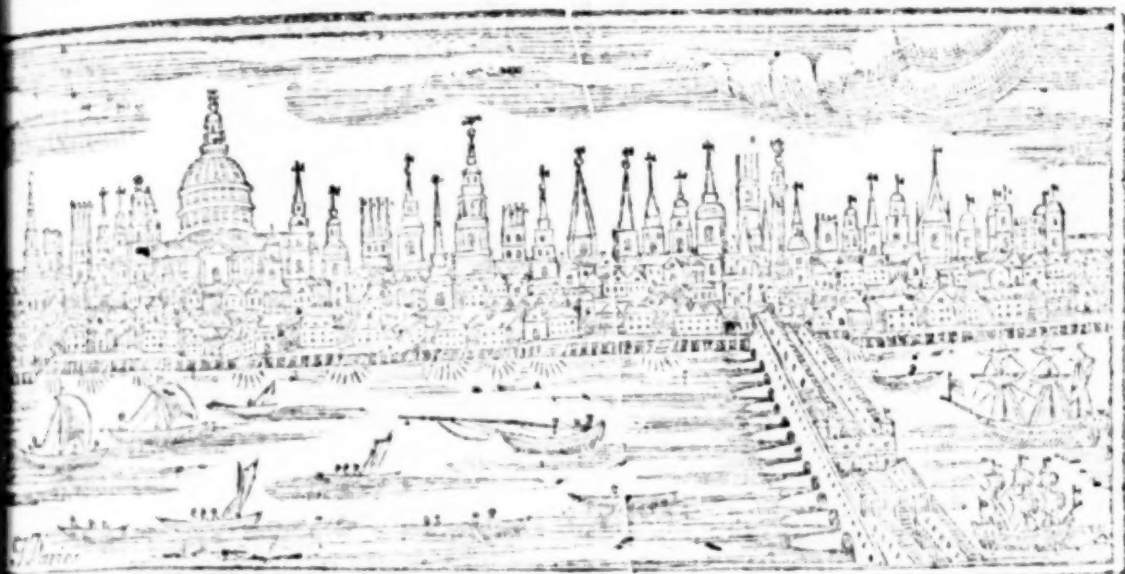


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. Acts pass'd at the Close of the Session, with the King's Speech to both Houses.</p> <p>II. Further Particulars of the late Sea Fight.</p> <p>III. Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, upon the new Window Light Act.</p> <p>IV. <i>Search</i> Hereditary Jurisdictions defended.</p> <p>V. Proposal for altering our Ship-Guns.</p> <p>VI. Supplies granted the last Session, with Ways and Means for raising them.</p> <p>VII. Some Account of a Pamphlet, intitled, <i>Observations on the Conversion and Apostasy of St. Paul.</i></p> <p>VIII. Why the Sun rises and sets at different Times on different Parts of the Globe.</p> <p>IX. Use of Electricity to Animals and Vegetables, with the Construction and Draught of an Electrical Machine or Pump.</p> <p>X. Origin of Petrifications.</p> <p>XI. Of the late sudden Dissolution, with Heads of Self-Examination for every Elector.</p> <p>XII. Famous Action at <i>Kissel</i>, with Lists of the Killed, Wounded, &c.</p> <p>XIII. List of Persons excepted out of the General Pardon.</p> | <p>XIV. Contrast between Fair Traders and Hawkers, &c.</p> <p>XV. Remarkable Account of Coal-Pits.</p> <p>XVI. List of Ships taken, on both Sides.</p> <p>XVII. <i>French</i> Minister's Letter to the Ministers at the Diet of <i>Ratisbon</i>.</p> <p>XVIII. <i>M. de Witt</i>'s Speech to the Prince of <i>Orange</i>.</p> <p>XIX. Account of an Action in <i>Nova Scotia</i>.</p> <p>XX. General Description of the <i>Low Countries</i>.</p> <p>XXI. POETRY: <i>Mira</i> and <i>Colin</i>, a Song; on a young Lady; to <i>Chloe</i>; a Pastoral Dialogue; the Journey of Life; the <i>Oxford</i> Dun; <i>Chloe</i> sleeping, set to Musick, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the <i>Old Baily</i>; Malefactors executed; remarkable Trials; General Court of the <i>East India</i> Company, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXIII. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths, Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With the HEADS of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of ORANGE, Neatly Engraved on COPPER.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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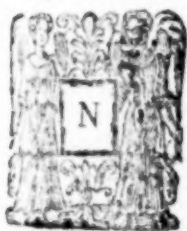
N. B. Wallis's Wall, the Thoughts on moral Poetry with the excellent Specimen, and the Verses to Miss *M——a B——d——*, of all which we gratefully acknowledge the Favour, shall be in our next.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
JUNE, 1747.

*His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH
to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednes-
day the 17th Day of June, 1747.*

My Lords, and Gentlemen,



NOTHING could have been more acceptable to me, than the Zeal and Dispatch with which you have gone through the Publick Business during the Course of this Session. The Care and Attention

you have shewn to extinguish any Remains of the late Rebellion, and to strengthen the Foundations of our future Tranquillity by new Provisions, as well for restoring the proper Authority of the Government in North-Britain, as for better securing the Liberties of the People there, cannot fail to have the most beneficial Consequences.

The great Efforts you have made for carrying on the War, in a vigorous Manner, have shewn you not to be less attentive to our Foreign than to our Domestick Interests. They have given Spirit to my Allies, and enabled me, in Conjunction with them, to bring a numerous and powerful Army early into the Field; and to maintain strong Squadrons at Sea, for the Protection and Defence of our Trade and Possessions, the Annoyance of our Enemies, and for supporting and enforcing the Operations of my Allies in Italy. The Invasion made by France upon the Territories of the States General of the United Provinces, has had a different Effect from what our Enemies promised themselves from it. The voluntary and speedy Succour which I sent on that Occasion, was received with the utmost Joy, and has been of great Use; and the States have thereupon, not only resolved on a great Augmentation of their Forces, which is actually making, but have taken such Steps, as must convince our Enemies, how determined they are vigorously to support their own Independency, and the Interests of the Common Cause. I have the peculiar Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Union between Great Britain and the Republick, so necessary for both Nations,

was never more cordial, or better established, than it is at present.

The signal Success which, by the Blessing of God, has already attended my Fleet, has happily disappointed some very pernicious Projects of our Enemies, and given a considerable Blow to their Naval Strength, as well as to their Commerce; which will be the most probable Means of reducing them to Reason. This is the great Object which I have at Heart; the sole View of all my Measures being to put an End to the Calamities of War, by a safe and honourable Peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must acknowledge in a particular Manner the Zeal and Application with which you have raised the necessary Supplies, for the Service of the current Year; and your Readiness in making good the Deficiency of the Civil List Funds, arising from the unavoidable Consequences of War, is a fresh Instance of that Regard and Affection which I have always experienced from you. To be able to effectuate all this immediately after the suppressing of an unnatural and expensive Rebellion, and under the Burdens of War, must set the Strength and Credit of the Nation in the highest Light; and secure to the Crown of Great Britain that Weight and Respect, both with its Friends and Enemies, which justly belong to it.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

After the Examples of Justice, which have been found necessary, I have with Pleasure taken the very first Opportunity of doing what is more agreeable to my own Inclination, the passing an Act of Grace. The good Effect I promise myself from hence is, to heal in some Measure those Wounds which have been made, and re-establish the Quiet of the Kingdom; since by this Act the Generality of those who have been deluded from their Duty, will find themselves restored to Security, and to the Protection of those Laws, which they had endeavoured to subvert. A just Sense of this early Mercy will, I hope, induce them to make such Returns of Loyalty and Gratitude, as so strong an Obligation requires.

June, 1747

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As this Parliament would necessarily determine in a short Time, and as nothing will give so much Weight and Credit to our Affairs Abroad in the present Conjunction, as to shew the Dependence I have upon the Affections of my People; I have judged it expedient speedily to call a new Parliament. But I should think myself inexcusable if I parted with this, without publicly returning you my Thanks for the many eminent Instances you have given me of your inviolable Fidelity, and Attachment to my Person and Government, and your unshaken Adherence to the true Interest of your Country, and the Protestant Succession in my Family. By the Divine Blessing, and your vigorous Assistance, I have been enabled to crush and defeat the most audacious Attempt that has ever been made to overturn the present Establishment; and at the same Time to furnish that Support to our antient and natural Allies, which has already disappointed some of the most dangerous Views of Ambition, with which our Enemies began the War. Such extraordinary Merit, as it will always be gratefully remembered by me, must endear the Memory of this Parliament to Posterity. From such Demonstrations of the Loyalty and Affection of my faithful Subjects, I do with the utmost Satisfaction repose myself upon them; and do not in the least doubt of receiving new Proofs of the same good Disposition, in the Choice of their Representatives.

I have nothing so much at Heart, as the Preservation of the Civil and Religious Rights of my People, and the Maintenance of the true Greatness and Prosperity of this Nation. From these Principles I will never deviate, and in these Principles every true Briton will concur. Let this appear by your Conduct in the present Conjunction; and let no false Arts or Misrepresentations take Place to interrupt, or weaken that Confidence and Harmony between me and my People, which have been, and ever will be, productive of such happy Effects.

After which, the Lord Chancellor, by his MAJESTY'S Command, proce'd'd the Parliament to the Ninth of July.

At the same Time his MAJESTY gave the Royal Assent to the following BILLS.

An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money * out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1747; and also for enabling his Majesty to raise a further Sum of Money † for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for vesting in his Majesty the Estates of certain Traitors, and for more effectually discovering the same.

An Act for granting a Duty to his Majesty, to be paid by Distillers upon Licences ‡

* 1,000,000*l.* † 500,000*l.* by Loans, or Exchequer Bills. ‡ Of 5*l.* each.

taken out by them for retailing Spirituous Liquors.

An Act to continue several Laws relating to the Manufactures of Sail-cloth and Silk.

An Act to enable his Majesty to allow to the residuary Legatees of Sir Joseph Jekyll Knight, late Master of the Rolls, deceased, Part of the Legacy given by his Will to the Use of the Sinking Fund.

An Act for allowing Persons impeached of High Treason, to make their full Defence by Counsel.

An Act for Relief of such loyal Subjects in Scotland, whose Title-Deeds and Writings were destroyed or carried off by the Rebels in the late Rebellion.

BAn Act to prevent the Return of such Rebels as have been, or shall be pardoned on Condition of Transportation, and to hinder their going into the Enemies Country.

An Act for the better adjusting, and more easy Recovery of the Wages of certain Servants, and for the better Regulation of such Servants, and of certain Apprentices.

CAn Act for the Relief of maimed and disabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of such as shall lose their Lives in the Merchants Service.

An Act for the better securing the Payment of Shares of Prizes taken from the Enemy, to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

An Act for the Ease of Sheriffs, with Regard to the Return of Process.

DAn Act to continue several Laws for prohibiting the Importation of Books reprinted abroad, and first composed, or written, or printed in Great Britain.

An Act for taking away and abolishing the heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland, and for making Satisfaction to the Proprietors thereof, and for restoring such Jurisdictions to the Crown; and for making more effectual Provision for the Administration of Justice throughout that Part of the United Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there.

EAn Act for taking away the Tenure of Ward-holding in Scotland, and for converting the same into Blanch and Feu Holdings.

An Act to enlarge the Time limited by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for restraining the Use of the Highland Dress.

FAn Act to enforce the Execution of the Act for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Houses, Windows or Lights.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose.

GAn Act to extend the Provisions of an Act for Naturalizing such Foreign Protestants and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America, to other Foreign Protestants, who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath.

An Act to revive, continue, and amend

an Act for clearing, deepening, repairing, extending, maintaining, and improving the Haven and Piers of *Great Yarmouth*.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to register their Letters of Attorney appointing them Agents for Prizes, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose.

An Act for building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, from the Parish of *Wotton* in the County of *Surrey*, to *Stapleford* in the County of *Middlesex*.

An Act for the King's most gracious, general, and free Pardon *.

To some Road Bills, &c. and Twenty-one private Bills.

Whitehall, June 27, 1747.

This Afternoon a Messenger arrived from his Royal Highness the DUKE, with Letters, dated from the Head Quarters at Heer, July 3, N. S. to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, with the following Particulars.

ON July 1, N. S. his Royal Highness the Duke proposed marching to take Possession of the Camp between *Tengren* and *Bilken*; but upon observing that the Enemy march'd down in two large Columns from *Tengren*, with a Design, as it was thought, to get Possession of the Heights of *Erdern* and *Mollen*, or to fall down upon the Head of our Columns which were marching from *Gelick* that Way, his R. H. ordered the Prince of *Wolfenbuttle* to take Possession of the Villages of *Gross* and *Klein Spaw* with the Infantry of the *Cour de Reserve*, and to place his Cavalry on his Right on a small Plain there was between that and the *Grande Commandrie*. His R. H. went to the Left to see if there was Time to form our Cavalry for the Reception of the Enemy; but before the Head of our Cavalry could come up, the Enemy had already formed three Lines of Cavalry upon the Heights of *Erdern*. As we were no longer Masters of those Heights, we formed our Right at the *Commandrie*, occupying all the Heights and Villages in our Front as far as *Kesselt*, in a Line with *Maestricht*; and the *Austrians* formed a very considerable Flank back upon *Bilsen* from the *Commandrie*. That whole Day we pass'd under Arms over-against each other, and lay all Night upon our Arms. Next Morning, at Break of Day, the Enemy made several Counter-marches over-against us, and at Nine in the Morning we judg'd that they had no farther Design to attack us that Day; when soon after, Sir *John Ligonier* sent Lieutenant Colonel *Forbes* to acquaint his R. H. that he imagin'd the Enemy was just going to attack us, or to endeavour to out-flank us, and cut us off from *Maestricht*: Upon which his R. H. went immediately to the Left, and desir'd the Marshal to put

the Right instantly under Arms. About an Hour after that his R. H. was arriv'd there, and had made his Dispositions, and plac'd his Batteries, the Enemy appear'd form'd in a deep Column, twelve Battalions a-breast, in order to attack a small Enclosure with about four or five small Houses in it, where we had four Battalions post'd; and about that Village alone almost the Whole of the Action was, which last'd about four Hours, after it had been taken and retaken four Times; and when we had made ourselves Masters of it by the Assistance of our own detached Troops, which came to us from the Right, the Line of Foot without the Village began to give Way a little; they were however again put in Order. His R. H. then went to form that Part of the Cavalry which had been in Disorder, but found himself cut off by some Squadrons of French Cavalry, which had broke in, and was oblig'd to retire to our Cavalry, who, by that Time had charg'd and broke the Enemy's first Line, and afterwards, while his R. H. was with them, charg'd a second Time, and broke the Enemy again; but pursuing them too far, received a Fire from some Foot who lay behind the Hedges, which gave the French Cavalry Time to form again; and then they forc'd ours to retire. In the mean Time our Infantry retreated towards *Maestricht*, to the Place where we join'd. His Royal Highness march'd towards *Lunakin* with all the Cavalry, to favour the Retreat of the Dutch and the Right Wing; which was effected so successfully, that they lost nothing but some few Men by Cannon-shot. Sir *John Ligonier* and Count *Iffensbourg* had the Misfortune to be taken in the last Attack that our Horse made. Our Loss is but very inconsiderable in Comparison of that of the Enemy, whose Prisoners own above 8000 Men. We have about 700 Prisoners of theirs, and they have not so many of ours. His R. H. gives the greatest Commendation of his Majesty's British and Electoral Troops, of which there was not a Squadron or a Battalion, which did not charge and beat the Enemy more than once. We have lost no Colours; but the *Greys*, his R. H. and *Adelbisen's*, have each lost a Standard; in Return, we have taken four Standards and four Colours. The Garrison of *Maestricht* is reinforced by two English, three Austrian, and five Dutch Battalions. It was only our Left Wing, and some few Dutch, who were engag'd with almost the Whole of the French Army.

LIST of Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing.

North British Dragoons, Lt. Col. *Macdougal*, Capt. *Preston*, Capt. *Blair*, Lieut. *Heron*, Cornets *Ogilvy*, *Herrington*, *Ballantain*, *Brown*, &c. Lieuts. *Wauchope*, *Douglas*, Cornet *Hunt*, &c. Mr. *Carlisle*, M.

* See a List of the Persons excepted, p. 290.

Rich's

Rich's, Cornet and Adjutant Simpson, *M.*—*Roberts's*, Lieut. Gordon, Cor. Hay, *K.* Lieut. Armstrong, Qr. Mr. Seaman, *W.*—*Cope's*, Cor. Balmere, *M.*—*His Royal Highness the Duke's*, Lt. Col. Lord Robert Sutton, *W.* Capts. Otway, Hall, Kirk, Lieut. Kirk, Cor. Kenton, Qr. Mrs. Evans, Simpson, *M.*—*Third Regiment*, Ensign Brown, *K.*—*Bufs*, Capt. Hacker, Ensign French, *K.* Capts. Crosby, Stoyte, Capt. Lt. Jocelyn, Mr. Mills, Voluntier, *W.*—*Wolfe's*, Lt. Col. Martin, Major Lafaceille, Capt. Catherwood, Lieut. Conwary, Ensigns Wilson, Webb, Hamilton, *W.* Capt. Magot, *K.*—*Pulteny's*, Lieut. Haddock, *K.* Capt. Stafford, Ensigns Naylor, John Hollyday, *W.*—*Major Gen. Howard's*, Lt. Col. Williams, Major Petitot, Capt. Masters, Lieuts. Goddard, Browne, Martin, Philips, Ensigns Dobson, Fuller, *W.*—*Scotch Fuziliers*, Capt. Leslie, *W.*—*Welsh Fuziliers*, Capts. Johnson, *K.* Fortescue, Izard, Baldwin, *W.* Lieuts. Eyre, Rich, Gregge, Aday, Macklachlan, Hewit, Oakes, *W.*—*Craufurd's*, Lieut. Knight, *K.* Capt. Laurie, Lieut. Stephens, Gore, *W.*—*Douglas's*, Major Roper, *K.* Lieut. Col. Rofs, Capt. Fuller, Lieuts. Rogers, Farquhar, Rofs, *W.*—*Johnson's*, Lieut. Col. Lockart, Major Lacey, Capt. Kerriell, Lord Glasgow, Lieuts. Gardiner, Edmonstone, Cope, Ensigns Monypenny, Francombe, Morrise, *W.*—*Fleming's*, Major Petrie, Lieut. Brodie, *K.* Lieut. Col. Jackson, Capts. Morgan, Dod, Gore, Lieut. Aikland, Ensigns Vachan, Duncan, Elrington, Strong, Potter, *W.* Capt. Pechell omitted.

LIST of OFFICERS, &c. of his Majesty's British Forces, Killed, &c. at the Action of KISTELT, July 2, 1747, N. S.

C A V A L R Y.

Killed. Royal North British Dragoons, 112 Rank and File.—Sir Robert Rich's, 2 Rank and File.—Earl of Rothes's, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File.—His R. H. the Duke's, 3 Rank and File.—Total 201.—Horses killed, 165.

Wounded. Royal North British Dragoons, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Cornets, 36 Rank and File.—Sir Robert Rich's, 8 Rank and File.—Earl of Rothes's, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 26 Rank and File.—Queen's Royal Regiment, 8 Rank and File.—His R. H. the Duke's, 13 Rank and File.—Total, 104.—Horses wounded, 28.

Missing. Royal North British Dragoons, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet, 1 Serjeant.—Sir Robert Rich's, 12 Rank and File.—Earl of Rothes's, 2 Drummers.—Queen's Royal Regiment, 1 Cornet, 5 Rank and File.—His R. H. the Duke's, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 63 Rank and File.—Total, 93.—Horses missing, 187.

I N F A N T R Y.

Killed. Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, 5 Private Men.—Second

Battalion of the Third Regiment of Guards, 1 Ensign, 7 Private Men.—Lieut. General Howard's, 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 3 Drummers, 43 Private Men.—King's own Regiment, 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 9 Private Men.—Pulteney's, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Drummer, 28 Private Men.—Major Gen. Howard's, 1 Serjeant, 13 Private Men.—North British Fuziliers, 7 Private Men.—Welch Fuziliers, 1 Captain, 1 Private Man.—Craufurd's, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 26 Private Men.—Douglass's, 1 Major, 4 Private Men.—Johnson's, 12 Private Men.—Fleming's, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 22 Private Men.—Total, 201.

Wounded. Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, 32 Private Men.—Second Battalion of the Third Regiment of Guards, 1 Serjeant, 18 Private Men.—Lieut. Gen. Howard's, 3 Captains, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 81 Private Men.—King's own Regiment, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 85 Private Men.—Pulteney's, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 76 Private Men.—Major General Howard's, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 121 Private Men.—North British Fuziliers, 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 16 Private Men.—Welch Fuziliers, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 Serjeants, 34 Private Men.—Craufurd's, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 60 Private Men.—Douglass's, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 62 Private Men.—Johnson's, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 4 Serjeants, 60 Private Men.—Fleming's, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Ensigns, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 74 Private Men.—Total, 826.

Missing. Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, 37 Private Men.—Second Battalion of the Third Regiment of Guards, 20 Private Men.—Lieut. General Howard's, 1 Captain, 26 Private Men.—King's own Regiment, 25 Private Men.—Pulteney's, 57 Private Men.—Major Gen. Howard's, 2 Serjeants, 28 Private Men.—North British Fuziliers, 12 Private Men.—Welch Fuziliers, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 185 Men.—Craufurd's, 2 Serjeants, 24 Men.—Douglass's, 13 Men.—Johnson's, 5 Men.—Fleming's, 1 Ensign, 82 Men.—Total, 523.

N. B. Dejean's and Conway's Regiments have not yet sent in their particular Loss.

Royal Artillery, Major Michellon, Lieut. M^r Leod, Farrington, Dexter, Stephens, Gogney, *W.* Capt. Farquherfon, Lieut. Craufurd, *M.* Major of Brigade Wolf, *W.* 4 Serjeants, 7 Corporals, 17 Gunners, 45 Matroffes, 1 Conductor. Total 83, killed, wounded, and missing. No.

1747. SUPPLIES granted last Session of Parliament. 255

		l.	s.	d.
Novem. 28, 1746.	FOR maintaining 40000 Seamen for 13 Lunar Months } at 4l. a Man per Month	2080000	—	—
Decem. 5th.	For maintaining 33030 Men for Guards, &c. in Great Britain for 1747 }	856066	19	2 —
—	For 15196 Men in Flanders for 1747 —	372788	11	— —
—	For the Forces in the Plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar, &c. for 1747 }	343112	8	1 ½
Decem. 12th.	To make good the Deficiency of the Duties applicable to the Civil List in the 7 Years ending Midsummer 1746 }	456733	16	3 ½
—	For discharging a like Sum raised in pursuance of an Act passed the preceding Session }	500000	—	— —
—	For the Ordnance for Land Service — —	284004	12	11 —
—	For the extraordinary Expence of Ditto — —	193208	15	3 —
Jan. 14th.	For the Ordinary of the Navy — — —	196259	13	8 —
—	For Greenwich Hospital — — —	10000	—	— —
—	For Gosport Hospital — — —	16000	—	— —
—	For the Deficiency of the Additional Stamp Duties — — —	7978	8	4 —
—	For the Deficiency of the General Fund — — —	10211	5	3 ½
—	For the Deficiency of the Duties on Sweets — — —	13910	5	½
—	For a Year's Interest on a Million raised on the Salt Duties — — —	35000	—	— —
—	For the Deficiency of the Additional Duties on Wines — — —	49693	17	9 ½
Jan. 16th.	For Freight of Transports in 1745 — — —	205728	9	9 —
—	For Victuals for Land Forces in 1745 — — —	66668	7	10 —
—	For the Deficiency of the Duty on Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors }	16670	11	1 ½
—	For the Deficiency of the Additional Duties on Wines imported }	1421	11	2 ½
—	For the Deficiency of the Duties on Glass and Spirituous Liquors }	58233	1	1 —
—	For the Deficiency of the Half Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage }	35968	12	3 ½
—	For the Deficiency of the Surplus of the Fund for Lottery, 1714 }	38648	5	2 ½
—	For the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1746 — — —	135378	4	7 —
Jan. 21st.	Towards paying off the Debt of the Navy — — —	1000000	—	— —
Jan. 26th.	To the Queen of Hungary — — —	433333	6	8 —
—	To the King of Sardinia — — —	300000	—	— —
—	For 18000 Hanoverian Troops — — —	400000	—	— —
—	For Hanoverian Artillery — — —	10000	—	— —
February 6th.	To the Elector of Cologne — — —	24299	1	4 —
—	To the Elector of Mentz — — —	8620	—	— —
—	To the Elector of Bavaria — — —	26846	11	9 —
—	For General Officers and Officers of Hospitals — — —	48575	17	10 —
—	For extraordinary Expences on Account of the Rebellion, &c. — — —	166198	18	4 ½
—	To the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel — — —	161607	17	1 ½
—	To reduced Officers — — —	29914	15	10 —
—	To Widows of reduced Officers — — —	3948	—	— —
—	To replace 408 Horses lost in Flanders, &c. — — —	6120	—	— —
—	For maintaining 11550 Marines for the Year 1747 — — —	206253	15	— —
—	For Westminster Bridge — — —	30000	—	— —
March 23d.	To his Majesty, upon Account, to enable him to carry on the War }	500000	—	— —
March 27th, 1747.	Allowances to the reduced Horse and Horse Guards — — —	22167	—	5 ½
May 20th.	To Sir Joseph Jekyll's Executors — — —	13582	9	2 —

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WAYS and MEANS resolved on by last Session for raising these SUPPLIES.

December 3d, 1746.	A Land Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, computed at near	2000000 —
Decem. 17th.	Four Millions to be raised by transferable Annuities, at 4 per Cent. per Ann. with a Premium of 10 per Cent.	4000000 —
Jan. 19th.	The new Tax on Houses and Windows was resolved on as a Fund for these Annuities.	
Jan. 23d.	The Tax on Coaches, &c. was resolved on, and to be charged with a Million, to be raised by Way of Lottery	1000000 —
Jan. 28th.	What remained in the Exchequer of the additional Duties on Spirituous Liquors	112508 19 2
————	The Malt Tax computed about	700000 —
March 23th.	A Million to be taken from the Surplusses of the Sinking Fund	1000000 —
————	His Majesty enabled to raise by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Supplies of next Session	500000 —
April 6th.	A Tax of 5l. per Ann. on every Distiller within the Bills of Mortality, who shall take out a Licence to retail Spirituous Liquors, no Computation as yet made of the Amount	

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To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THE following is a Copy of an authentic Manuscript, found among the Papers of M. St. George, late Captain of the *Invincible*, and contains an Account of the Number and Force of the Ships under his Command, bound to the *East-Indies*, at his first sailing from France.

Vaisseaux.	Can.	Hem.	Commandants.
Invincible	78	700	St. George
Lis	64	500	Eouvet
Jason	52	355	Beccard
L'Auguste	34	180	Bedan
Prince	34	180	Chancelier
L'Appollou	30	132	Dafantons
Philibert	30	170	Cillie
L'Aimable	30	170	Surville
Futoy	30	133	Pallifade
Legere	22	80	D'Huart
Corvette	12	45	
Chasseur	12	45	
Vigilant	22	100	Vaumulon
Lyon	20	100	Nouillier
Thetis	20	100	Masson
Modeste	22	98	Thiertelin
Dartmouth	18	50	Pennöche
St. Antoine	20	24	
L'Aigle			

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As the above Ships were with Mons. St. George when he was seen at Sea by Capt. Mofyn, 'tis a Justice due to that Officer to subjoin the Force he had with him, at the Time of seeing M. St. George's Squadron; that the World may be able to judge by

comparing those two Accounts together, how unreasonable the Reports are that have been propagated to the Prejudice of Mr. Mofyn on this Occasion.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Hampton-Court	64	500	Mofyn
Faulkland	50	350	Barriisdale
Ambuscade	36	250	J. Montagu
Syren	20	180	
Inverness	20	150	M'Kenzie
	190	1430	

IN Consequence of a Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, wherein they give their Opinion, ' That all his Majesty's Subjects, both Civil and Military, Magistrates, Officers, and private Persons, have, without any express Warrant for that Purpose, Authority to seize and apprehend any Persons assembled, armed, and acting, or who have assembled, armed, and acted in such Manner as described in the Laws against Smuggling, and bring them before a Magistrate, who may commit them to Prison; and in the seizing, apprehending, securing, and committing them to Prison, may repel Force with Force, and justify any Violence or Hostilities which may be necessary to suppress and subdue them, or bring them to Justice: '—His Majesty in Council has been pleased to require and command all Officers, both Civil and Military, to use their utmost Force in support of the Laws, and suppressing, subduing, and bringing all such Offenders to Justice.'

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the excellent Account you have given in your last, of our *East India Company's Settlement at Madras*, you say, *the Sun rises there Six Hours sooner than he does here at the Time of the Equinoxes, or he rises there, all the Year round, when it is but Mid-night here, and sets there, when it is but Mid-day, or Noon, here.*

This has excited the Curiosity of many in my Neighbourhood to inquire into the Reason of this Difference, and, I suppose, it has had the same Effect upon many others of your Readers, therefore I shall explain it as briefly, and with as few Terms of Art as possible.

It has within these last Ages been discovered, and clearly demonstrated, that the Earth moves round the Sun once every Year, and round its own *Axis* from West to East once every 24 Hours. Its annual Course round the Sun is called its *Orbit*, and an imaginary Line passing from the North Pole, through the Earth's Center, to the South Pole, is called its *Axis*; so that if its *Axis* cut the Plane of its *Orbit* at equal or Right Angles, that is to say, if its *Axis* were perpendicular to the Plane of its *Orbit*, one Half of the Earth from Pole to Pole, would be every Day, during the whole Year, for twelve Hours, towards the Sun, and consequently illuminated, and for 12 Hours from the Sun, and consequently obscured by its own Shadow; or it would be equal Day and equal Night, in all Parts of the Earth for the whole Year round. But as the Earth's *Axis* inclines towards the Plane of its *Orbit*, and cuts it at unequal Angles, this makes the Days and Nights unequal, and likewise a Diversity of Seasons, in all Parts of the Earth, especially towards the Poles; for round the Middle of the Earth, or in that which is called the *Torrid-Zone*, the Difference is not very perceptible; whereas each of the Poles is alternately for one Half of the Year illuminated, and for the other Half darkened.

Any one who can have Access to an *Orrery*, may easily see, that in all Parts of the Earth towards either Pole, a Diversity of Seasons, and a Difference in the Length of their Days and Nights, must necessarily be the Effect of this Inclination of the Earth's *Axis* towards the Plane of its *Orbit*; and, likewise, from thence may be seen the Reason why at *Madras*, which is within the *Torrid-Zone*, there is very little perceptible Difference in their Seasons, or in the Length of their Days and Nights. Both these, I say, may be easily discovered by the *Orrery*; but without that Assistance, and even with-

out the Assistance of any *astronomical Figure*, I believe, I may be able to make the Reader comprehend the Reason why the Sun rises at *Madras*, when it is but a little after Mid-night here, and sets there when it is but a little after Mid-day or Noon here.

For this Purpose I must observe, that the Circumference of the Earth from North to South is supposed to be divided into 360 Degrees, which are called the Degrees of *Latitude*; and the Circumference from East to West is supposed to be divided into the same Number of Degrees, which are called the Degrees of *Longitude*. Now as the Earth turns round its *Axis* once every 24 Hours from West to East, therefore every Point upon its Surface must move every Hour 15 Degrees towards the Sun from 12 o'Clock at Night till 12 at Noon, and away from the Sun from 12 at Noon till 12 at Night, every Day in the Year; consequently, those who live 15 Degrees East of us in the same Latitude must come an Hour sooner in Sight of the Sun than we do in the Morning, and must lose Sight of him an Hour sooner than we do in the Evening.

I have said in the same Latitude, because in different Latitudes there is a Difference as to the Length of their Days and Nights; and therefore, when we talk of coming in Sight, or losing Sight of the Sun, that is to say, of the Rising or Setting of the Sun, we must confine it to the same Latitude, or to the Time of the *Equinoxes*, when the Days and Nights are equal all over the Earth.

Now reckoning an Hour's Difference to every 15 Degrees, and considering that in all Parts of the Earth, they reckon it Morning when the Sun rises, that is to say, when they first begin to see him, by their Part of the Earth turning towards him; and Evening when the Sun sets, that is to say, when they lose Sight of him, by their Part of the Earth turning away from him; therefore, with those that live 180 Degrees East of us, or in that Part of the *Pacifick Ocean*, which is 180 Degrees East of us, it must be Morning when it is Evening with us, and Mid-day when it is Mid-night here; and with those that live 90 Degrees East of us, it must be exactly Mid-day when it is but Six in the Morning here, and Six in the Evening when it is Noon with us; consequently at *Madras*, which is 30 Degrees some odd Minutes East of *London*, it must be after Eleven o'Clock of the Day there, when it is but Six o'Clock in the Morning here; or in other Terms, the Sun rises and sets there at the Time of the *Equinoxes* near six Hours sooner than he does here; for at other Times of the Year the Difference is more or less according to the Length or Shortness of our Days, because

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at *Madras* the Day and Night are, the whole Year round, almost of an equal Length.

I cannot conclude without making an Observation which naturally arises from the Subject I have been treating, and which plainly shews, how little we ought to trust our Senses in any Philosophical Enquiry. As the *Diameter* of the Earth has been discovered to be 7920 Miles in Length, according to the latest Calculations, its *Periphery* or Circumference must be 23,910 Miles round; and as the Earth moves round its own *Axis* every 24 Hours, consequently every Object, upon the Surface of the Earth, near the Middle of it, must move through a circular Space equal to 23,910 Miles every Day, which is 996 Miles every Hour, and 16 Miles every Minute, without reckoning the Fractions, which would make it above 16 Miles and an Half. Thus it is certain, that a Man sitting or lying still upon the Surface of the Earth, near the *Meridian*, moves along with that Part of the Earth's Surface where he is, at the Rate of above 16 Miles every Minute, without being sensible of his being in any Motion.

But what is yet more surprizing, we shall find, by calculating the Dimension of the Earth's Orbit round the Sun, that the Earth must move in its *Orbit*, and, consequently, every Creature upon the Face of the Earth, at the Rate of above 900 Miles every Minute, which is a Velocity we can have no Idea of, and yet this prodigious Motion we are not in the least sensible of. — This shews the Wisdom of the Creation, in making us sensible of the least Motion that may affect our Bodies, and yet insensible of the most extraordinary Motions, if they are such as cannot any Way affect our corporeal Frame. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS a Proposal has been lately published, by a Gentleman who is known to be Master of the Subject he treats of, for increasing the Strength of the *British* Navy; and as all such Proposals highly deserve the publick Notice, especially when they appear to be founded in Reason and supported by Experiment, I therefore desire you to insert in your *Magazine* the following Account of this Proposal.

The Author, in his Preface, informs us, that he was encouraged to publish his Thoughts upon the Subject, by the Perusal of a *French* Manuscript, taken on board the *Mers* Man of War, wherein he found

recited a great Number of Experiments, extremely apposite to the Principles he designed to inculcate, and several important Confirmations of a late Reform in the Service of the *French* Artillery, analogous to what he intended to propose, which was, To increase the Strength of our Navy, by changing all the Guns, from 18 *Pounders* downwards, into others of equal Weight but of a greater Bore.

For shewing the Usefulness and Expediency of this Proposal, he sets out with explaining the Advantage of large Cannon over those of a smaller Bore; and having from thence shewn the Importance of allotting to all Ships the largest Cannon they can with Safety bear, he proceeds to shew on what Foundation a Change is proposed to be made in the Fabrick of all Pieces from the 24 *Pounders* downwards; whereby all the Guns from the present 18 *Pounders* downwards, may be changed for others of the same or less Weight, but of a larger Bore. This Proposition, he says, turns on the following Considerations.

The Species of Cannon proper for each Ship is limited by the Weight of the Pieces, and when the Charge and the Effort of the Bullet are assigned, this Weight in each Species is or ought to be determined by the following Circumstances:

That they shall not be in Danger of bursting.

That they shall not heat too much in frequent firing.

And that they shall not recoil too boisterously.

All this is to be done by a proper Quantity of Metal properly disposed; and when the Pieces are secured from these Accidents, all Addition of Metal beyond is not only useless but prejudicial.

The Dimensions and Weight of Metal sufficient for these Purposes, he says, we may learn from the present Practice of the Navy in the Fabrick of the 32 *Pounders*, which are made to weigh from 52 to 53 Hundred Weight; that is, somewhat less than an Hundred and two *Tbirds* for each Pound of Bullet; from whence he concludes, that any smaller Piece, made upon the Model of these 32 *Pounders*, and having their Weight proportioned in the same Manner to the Weight of their Bullet, would fully answer all the above Purposes; because, *First*, The Strength of any Metal must always be in Proportion to its Substance; and, *Secondly*, Because the Force of different Quantities of Powder fired in Spaces, which they respectively fill, is not exactly in the Proportion of those Quantities, but the lesser Quantity has in Proportion the least Force; as he has found from many repeated Trials,

From

From hence he concludes, that for augmenting the Force of our present Sea-Batteries, all Ship-Guns should be cast upon the Model of the 32 Pounders, measuring by the Diameter of the respective Bullet; so that for each Pound of Bullet, there should be allowed one Hundred and two Thirds of Metal only.

The Advantages of this Scheme will appear, says he, by the following Comparison of the Weight of the present Pieces, with their Weight proposed by this new Fabrick.

Pieces.	Weight now in Hund.	Ditto by new Fab.
24	48 to 46	40
18	41 to 39	30
12	34 to 31	20
9	29 to 26	15
6	24 to 18	10

Hence, then, it appears, that the 24 Pounders will be eased of 6 or 800 of useless Metal; and that, instead of those of an inferior Calibre now used, much larger ones of the same Weight may be born, especially when it is remembered, that this Computation exceeds even the present Proportion of the 32 Pounders; so that from the above projected 18 Pounders, for Instance, two or three Hundred may be safely taken.

The Changes then proposed by the Author are these:

Pounders.	Hundreds.	Pounders.	Hund.
For 6 of 24 and 18,		New 12 of 20	
9	29 and 26,	18	28
12	34 and 31,	13	28
18	41 and 39,	24	40

Then he answers the Objections, particularly that of its being necessary in the new Fabrick proposed, to diminish the present Allowance of Powder, which in the smaller Pieces is half the Weight of the Ball; for, says he, if the Powder in all Ship-Cannon whatever, was reduced to one Third of the Weight of the Ball, or even less, it would be a considerable Advantage, not only by the Saving of Ammunition, but by keeping the Guns cooler and quieter, and at the same Time more effectually injuring the Vessels of the Enemy; for with the present Allowance of Powder the Guns are heated, and their Tackle and Furniture strained, and this only to render the Bullet less efficacious, than it would prove if impelled by a smaller Charge. Indeed, in battering of Walls, which are not to be penetrated by a single Shot from any Piece whatever, the Velocity of the Bullet, how much soever augmented, still produces a proportionable Effect, by augmenting the Depth to which it penetrates: But the Sides of the strongest Ship, and the greater Part of her Timbers, are of a limited Thickness,

insufficient to stop the Generality of Cannon-Bullets, fired at a reasonable Distance, even with a less Charge than is here proposed. And it is Matter of Experiment, that a Bullet, which can but just pass through a Piece of Timber, and loses almost all its Motion thereby, has a much better Chance of rending and fracturing it, than if it passed through it with a much greater Velocity.

Here, by way of Note, he tells us, that from the *French Manuscript* above-mentioned, he learns, that the *French*, even in their late Sieges, have reduced the Quantity of Powder to one Third of the Weight of the Bullet. And he concludes, that from the Trials he has made (some of which he mentions) he is well satisfied, a much greater Reduction of Weight than he proposes might safely take Place; and that one Fourth, or even one Fifth, of the Weight of the Bullet in Powder, if properly disposed, is abundantly sufficient for every Species of Ship-Guns; but leaves what he says to be consulted or confirmed by future Trials, to be made by publick Authority, if thought worthy of Consideration.

This is the Substance of what the Author advances in Support of his Proposal; but the Pamphlet itself is well worth the Perusal of every Gentleman of Curiosity or publick Spirit, and will be, I hope, not only perused, but seriously considered, by those whose Duty it is to encourage and examine every Proposal for encreasing the Strength of the *British Navy*. I am, &c.

A Pamphlet has lately appeared, wrote in so elegant a Style, and with so much Strength of Reason, that we cannot omit giving our Readers some Account of it. The Pamphlet we mean is entitled, Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul, in a Letter to GILBERT WEST, Esq; The Author begins thus:

S I R,

IN a late Conversation we had together upon the Subject of the Christian Religion, I told you, that, besides all the Proofs of it which may be drawn from the Prophecies of the *Old Testament*, from the necessary Connection it has with the whole System of the *Jewish Religion*, from the Miracles of Christ, and from the Evidence given of his Resurrection by all the other Apostles, I thought the Conversion and the Apostleship of St. Paul alone, duly considered, was of itself a Demonstration sufficient to prove Christianity to be a Divine Revelation.

As you seem'd to think, that so compendious a Proof might be of Use to convince those

those Unbelievers that will not attend to a longer Series of Arguments, I have thrown together the Reasons upon which I support that Proposition.

The Author then gives us from the *Acts of the Apostles*, and from *St. Paul's* own Epistles, the Account of that Apostle's miraculous Conversion; and afterwards states the Argument thus: Now it must of Necessity be, that the Person attesting these Things of himself, and of whom they are related in so authentick a Manner, either was an Impostor, who said what he knew to be false with an Intent to deceive; or he was an Enthusiast, who by the Force of an over-heated Imagination imposed on himself; or he was deceived by the Fraud of others, and all that he said must be imputed to the Power of that Deceit; or what he declared to have been the Cause of his Conversion, and to have happened in consequence of it, did all really happen; and therefore the Christian Religion is a Divine Revelation.

That *St. Paul* was not an Impostor, the Author proves by shewing, that he could have no rational Motives to undertake such an Imposture, nor could have possibly carried it on with any Success by the Means we know he employed; for, says he, the Inducement to such an Imposture must have been one of these two, either the Hope of advancing himself by it in his temporal Interest, Credit, or Power; or the Gratification of some of his Passions under the Authority of it, and by the Means it afforded.

After having shewn, that *St. Paul* could have no Hope of advancing himself by it in his Temporal Interest, Credit, or Power, he proceeds to shew, that he could not thereby hope to gratify any Passion, as follows: Now that there have been some Impostors who have pretended to Revelations from God, merely to give a Loose to irregular Passions, and set themselves free from all Restraints of Government, Law, or Morality, both ancient and modern History shews. But the Doctrine preached by *St. Paul* is absolutely contrary to all such Designs. His Writings breathe nothing but the strictest Morality, Obedience to Magistrates, Order and Government, with the utmost Abhorrence of all Licentiousness,

Idleness, or loose Behaviour, under the Cloak of Religion. We nowhere read in his Works, that Saints are above moral Ordinances; that Dominion or Property is founded in Grace; that there is no Difference in moral Actions; that any Impulses of the Mind are to direct us against the Light of our Reason and the Laws of Nature; or any of those wicked Tenets from which the Peace of Society has been disturbed, and the Rules of Morality have been broken by Men pretending to act under the Sanction of a Divine Revelation. Nor does any Part of his Life, either before or after his Conversion to Christianity, bear any Mark of a Libertine Disposition. As among the *Jews*, so among the *Christians*, his Conversation and Manners were blameless. Hear the Appeal that he makes to the *Thessalonians* upon his Doctrine and Behaviour among them: 'Our Exhortation was not of Deceit, nor of Unclean-
ness, nor in Guile: Ye are Witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and unblameably we behaved ourselves among you that believe, 1 *Thess.* ii. 3, 10.' And to the *Corinthians* he says, *We have wronged no Man, we have corrupted no Man, we have deceived no Man*, 2 *Cor.* vii. 2.

After answering some Objections, the Author next endeavours to prove, that, had *St. Paul* undertaken such an Imposture, without any rational Motive, he could not have carried it on with Success, by the Means that we know he employed. For evincing this Impossibility, he shews, that *St. Paul* could not carry on such an Imposture without a Confederacy with the Apostles, with those who were along with him when the Miracle of his Conversion happened, and with *Ananias*, who came to him at *Damascus*; but that he neither was, nor could be in a Confederacy with any of them. So much with regard to the *Jews*, and then with regard to the *Gentiles*, the Enterprize was still more impossible, because of the Difficulties he had to contend with, *viz.* First, The Policy and Power of the Magistrates. Secondly, With the Interest, Credit, and Craft of the Priests. Thirdly, With the Prejudices and Passions of the People. Fourthly, With the Wisdom and Pride of the Philosophers.

These Difficulties the Author explains at

* If *St. Paul* had held any secret Doctrines, or Esoterick, (as the Philosophers called them) we should have probably found them in the Letters he wrote to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, his Bosom-Friends, and Disciples. But both the Theological and Moral Doctrines are exactly the same in them as those he wrote to the Churches. A very strong presumptive Proof of his being no Impostor! Surely, had he been one, he would have given some Hints in these private Letters of the Cheat they were carrying on, and some secret Directions to turn it to some worldly Purposes of one Kind or another. But no such Thing is to be found in any one of them. The same disinterested, holy, and divine Spirit breathes in all these, as in all other more publick Epistles.

large, and sets in the strongest Light; and concludes, that to succeed in this Enterprize, St. Paul must have called in some extraordinary Aid, some stronger Power than that of Reason and Argument. Accordingly we find, he tells the *Corinthians*, *That his Speech and Preaching was not with enticing Words of Man's Wisdom, but in Demonstration of the Spirit and of Power*, 1 Cor. ii. 4. And to the *Thessalonians* he says, *Our Gospel came not unto you in Word only, but also in Power and in the Holy Ghost*, 1 Thess. i. 5. It was to the Efficacy of the Divine Power that he ascribed all his Success in those Countries, and wherever else he planted the Gospel of Christ. If that Power really went with him, it would enable him to overcome all those Difficulties that obstructed his Enterprize, but *then* *he was not an Impostor*: Our Enquiry therefore must be, whether (supposing him to have been an Impostor) he could, by *pretending to Miracles*, have overcome all those Difficulties, and carried on his Work with Success?

To give pretended Miracles any Reputation, the Author justly observes, that two Circumstances are principally necessary; *an apt Disposition* in those whom they are designed to impose upon, and *a powerful Confederacy* to carry on, and abet the Cheat. Then he shews, that there was no such Disposition among the *Gentiles*, nor had St. Paul any such Confederacy.

The Author having thus proved, that St. Paul could not be an Impostor, he next proceeds to shew, that he was no Enthusiast, by observing, that the Ingredients of which Enthusiasm is generally composed, are, great Heat of Temper, Melancholy, Ignorance, Credulity, and Vanity, or Self-Conceit, every one of which he examines particularly, and from the History of St. Paul shews, that he had no great Share of any one of them in his Composition. But then allowing, says the Author, for Argument's Sake, that all those Qualities were to be found in St. Paul, or that the Heat of his Temper alone could be a sufficient Foundation to support such a Suspicion; I shall endeavour to prove, that he could not have imposed on himself by any Power of Enthusiasm, either in Regard to the Miracle that caused his Conversion, or to the consequential Effects of it, or to some other Circumstances which he bears Testimony to in his Epistles.

For this Purpose the Author shews, that in the Temper of Mind St. Paul was in when the Miracle of his Conversion happened, the Power of Enthusiasm might have suggested to him a Vision from Heaven, denouncing the Anger of God against the *Christians*, and commanding him to

persecute them without Mercy; but it is impossible to suppose, that while he was in that Temper of Mind, the Power of Enthusiasm could suggest to him a heavenly Vision for calling him to be the Apostle of Christ. Then the Author shews, that suppose the Power of Enthusiasm had suggested to St. Paul such a Vision, it could not at the very same Instant suggest the same Vision to all those then in Company with him, whose Minds were no better disposed than his to the Christian Faith. And lastly, he shews, that supposing the Light and Sound to have been the natural Effects of a Meteor, yet it could not account for what happened afterwards at *Damascus*, between St. Paul and *Ananias*.

Having thus examined the Miracle of St. Paul's Conversion, the Author next examines his Success in preaching the Gospel, and shews, that several of the Miracles which were the Cause of that Success, could not be the Effect of Enthusiasm; particularly that relating to *Elymas* the Sorcerer at *Paphos*, that upon *Eutychus* at *Troas*, and that of the Viper, which fastened upon St. Paul's Hand in the Isle of *Melita*.

The Author next observes, that the Power of working Miracles was not confined to St. Paul; it was also communicated to the Churches he planted, particularly that at *Corinth*, as St. Paul himself testifies in his first Epistle to them, which he would not have done, if they had not known, that they had such miraculous Powers among them; for otherwise they must have regarded the Author of that Epistle as a Man out of his Senses.

If, for Instance, says the Author, a Quaker should, in a Meeting of his own Sect, tell all the Persons assembled there, that to some among them was given the Gift of Healing by the Spirit of God, to others the Working of other Miracles, to others diverse Kinds of Tongues, they would undoubtedly account him a Madman, because they pretend to no such Gifts. If, indeed, they were only told by him, that they were inspired by the Spirit of God in a certain ineffable Manner, which they alone could understand, but which did not discover itself by any outward, distinct Operations, or Signs, they might mistake the Impulse of Enthusiasm for the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost; but they could not believe, against the Conviction of their own Minds, that they spoke Tongues they did not speak, or heal'd Distempers they did not heal, or work'd other Miracles, when they work'd none. If it be said, the *Corinthians* might pretend to these Powers, tho' the Quakers do not, I ask, whether in that Pretension they were Impostors, or only En-

Enthusiasts? If they were Impostors, and St. Paul was also such, how ridiculous was it for him to advise them in an Epistle, writ only to them, and for their own Use, not to value themselves too highly upon those Gifts; to pray for one rather than another, and prefer Charity to them all! Do Associates in Fraud talk such a Language to one another? But if we suppose their Pretension to all those Gifts was an Effect of Enthusiasm, let us consider how it was possible that he and they could be so cheated by that Enthusiasm, as to imagine they had such Powers when they had not.

Lastly, the Author shews, that St. Paul could not have been deceived by the Fraud of others, either in his Conversion, or in the Consequences of it; and concludes, that since his Conversion and Apostleship can neither be imputed to the Fraud of others, nor to wilful Imposture, nor to Enthusiasm, therefore it follows, that what he related to have been the Cause of his Conversion, and to have happen'd in Consequence of it, did all really happen, and therefore the Christian Religion is a Divine Revelation.

That this Conclusion is fairly and undeniably drawn from the Premises, I think must be own'd, unless some probable Cause can be assign'd to account for those Facts so authentically related in the *Acts of the Apostles*, and attested in his Epistles by St. Paul himself, other than any of those which I have consider'd; and this I am confident cannot be done. It must be, therefore, accounted for by the Power of God. That God should work Miracles for the Establishment of a most Holy Religion, which from the insuperable Difficulties that stood in the Way of it, could not have establish'd itself without such an Assistance, is no Way repugnant to Human Reason: But that without any Miracle such Things should have happened, as no adequate natural Causes can be assign'd for, is what Human Reason cannot believe.

Upon this the Author observes, that as the *Jews* and other Opponents of Christianity had no Resource against the Notoriety of the Miracles performed by Christ and his Disciples, but that of imputing them to Magick, or the Power of Demons, their betaking themselves to this Resource is no inconsiderable Argument of the Truth of the Facts. Is it then, says he, on Account of the Mysteries in the Gospel that the Facts are denied, though supported by Evidence which in all other Cases would be allowed to contain the clearest Conviction, and cannot in this be rejected without reducing the Mind to a State of absolute Scepticism, and overturning those Rules by which we judge of all Evidence, and of the Truth or Credibility of all other Facts?

A It is incomparably more probable, he adds, that a Revelation from God concerning the Ways of his Providence, should contain in it Matters above the Capacity of our Minds to comprehend, than that St. Paul, or indeed any of the other Apostles, should have acted, as we know that they did, upon any other Foundations than certain Knowledge of Christ's being risen from the Dead; or should have succeeded in the Work they undertook, without the Aid of miraculous Powers. To the former of these Propositions I may give my Assent without any direct Opposition of Reason to Faith; but in admitting the latter, I must believe against all those Probabilities that are the rational Grounds of Assent.

B Nor do they who reject the Christian Religion, because of the Difficulties which occur in its Mysteries; consider how far that Objection will go against other Systems both of Religion and of Philosophy, which they themselves profess to admit. There are in *Deism* itself, the most simple of all religious Opinions, several Difficulties, for which human Reason can but ill account; which may therefore be not improperly stiled *Articles of Faith*. Such is the Origin of Evil under the Government of an all-good and all-powerful God; a Question so hard, that the Inability of solving it, in a satisfactory Manner to their Apprehensions, has driven some of the greatest Philosophers into the monstrous and senseless Opinions of *Manichæism* and *Atheism*. Such is the reconciling the Pre-science of God with the Free-will of Man, which, after much Thought on the Subject, Mr. Locke fairly confesses he could not do, though he acknowledged both; and what Mr. Locke could not do, in reasoning upon Subjects of a metaphysical Nature, I am apt to think, few Men, if any, can hope to perform.

E He then states several other Mysteries or Difficulties that occur in Philosophy and the System of *Deism*, which may serve to make us acknowledge our Weakness, but cannot make any wise Man deny the Being of God, or his infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power. So likewise it is, says he, with respect to the Christian Religion. Some Difficulties occur in that Revelation which human Reason can hardly clear; but as the Truth of it stands upon Evidence so strong and convincing, that it cannot be denied without much greater Difficulties than those that attend the Belief of it, as I have before endeavour'd to prove, we ought not to reject it upon such Objections, however mortifying they may be to our Pride.

F From the arrogant Ignorance of Metaphysical Reasonings, aiming at Matters above our Knowledge, arose, says the Author,

thor, all the speculative Impiety, and many of the worst Superstitions of the old *beaten* World; and from the same Source have since flowed some of the greatest Corruptions of the *Evangelical Truth*, and the most inveterate Prejudices against it. Are then, he concludes, our intellectual Faculties of no Use in Religion? Yes, undoubtedly, of the most necessary Use when rightly employed. The proper Employment of them is to distinguish its genuine Doctrines from others erroneously or corruptly ascribed to it; to consider the Importance and Purport of them, with the Connection they bear to one another; but first of all to examine with the strictest Attention the Evidence by which Religion is proved, *internal* as well as *external*. If the *external* Evidence be convincingly strong, and there is no *internal* Proof of its Falseness, but much to support and confirm its Truth, then surely no Difficulties ought to prevent our giving a full Assent and Belief to it. It is our Duty, indeed, to endeavour to find the best Solutions we can to them; but where no satisfactory ones are to be found, it is no less our Duty to acquiesce with Humility, and believe that to be right which we know is above us, and belonging to a Wisdom superior to ours.

Nor let it be said, that this will be an Argument for the admitting all Doctrines, however absurd, that may have been grafted upon the Christian Faith: Those which can plainly be proved *not to belong to it*, fall not under the Reasoning I have laid down: (And certainly none do belong to it which contradict either our *clear, intuitive Knowledge*, or the *evident Principles and Dictates of Reason*.) I speak only of Difficulties which attend the Belief of the Gospel in some of its pure and essential Doctrines, plainly and evidently delivered there, which being made known to us by a *Revelation* supported by *Proofs* that our Reason *ought to admit*, and not being such Things as it can *certainly know to be false*, must be received by it as *Objects of Faith*, tho' they are such as it could not have discovered by any natural Means, and such as are difficult to be conceived, or satisfactorily explained by its limited Powers. If the *glorious Light of the Gospel* be sometimes overcast with Clouds of Doubt, so is the Light of our Reason too. But shall we deprive ourselves of the Advantage of either, because those Clouds cannot perhaps be entirely removed while we remain in this mortal Life? Shall we obstinately and srowardly shut our Eyes against the *Day-spring from on high that has visited us*, because we are not as yet able to bear the full Blaze of his Beams? Indeed, not even in Heaven itself, not in the highest State of Perfection to which a finite Being

can ever attain, will all the Counsels of Providence, all the *Height* and the *Depth* of the infinite Wisdom of God, be ever disclosed or understood. *Faith* even then will be necessary, and there will be *Mysteries* which cannot be penetrated by the most exalted Archangel, and *Truths* which cannot be known by him otherwise than from *Revelation*, or believed upon any other Ground of Assent, than a *submissive Confidence in the Divine Wisdom*. What, then, shall Man presume that his weak, and narrow Understanding is sufficient to guide him into all *Truth*, without any Need of *Revelation* or *Faith*? Shall he complain that the *Ways of God are not like his Ways*, and *past his finding out*? True Philosophy, as well as true Christianity, would teach us a wiser and modest Part. It would teach us to be content within those Bounds which God has assigned to us, *casting down Imaginations, and every high Thing that exalteth itself against the Knowledge of God, and bringing into Captivity every Thought to the Obedience of Christ*.

Thus we have given the Substance of this excellent Pamphlet as briefly as possible, which we found very difficult, because every Paragraph is important, and not a Line, nor even a Word unnecessary; therefore this Extract will, we hope, only serve to make every Man peruse the Original.

Extract of a Philosophical Account of a new Opinion concerning the Origin of PETRIFACTIONS found in the Earth, as contained in an Italian Book written by Signor Anton. Lazzaro Moro.

From the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 479.

THE Italian Author has adopted a new System concerning Marine Petrification, the Cause of which he refers to Fire, instead of Water, according to the Opinion commonly received.

The Place of his Abode has furnished him with particular Opportunities of comparing Marine Petrifications found in the Mountains, with the true Marine Bodies produced by the Sea. The said Place is called *San Vito di Tagliamento*, 6 Hours Journey from *Venice*, under the Bishop of *Concordia*, belonging to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

The Author is a Clergyman; but never entered into any ecclesiastical Community, nor into any University as Professor; to be out of the Way of Envy: However he keeps a Boarding-School for young Men. He has published the Book in Question at his own Expense; which has brought him into some Trouble, and render'd the Book at first very scarce. He shews a great

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Conformity to the Principles of Sir Isaac Newton, and other modern Philosophers, not very common in Italy, grounding himself upon Experience, and mathematical Proofs.

Having in the first Part formed the State of the Question, he examines the Systems of Burnet and Woodward, almost generally received by the Learned, tho' the former does not make any express Mention of Petrification. He refutes their Opinions about the Deluge, and of its being the Cause of Petrifications. He lays down for a fundamental Maxim, that the Deluge ought to be believed, according to the Scripture, as a Miracle, and not to be proved by natural Rules; from which he proceeds to another, viz. That whoever lays down, for a Foundation, a Principle which does not fit the several Phenomena, builds upon an erroneous Principle.

After having refuted at large Dr. Woodward's Opinions, he proceeds to the establishing his own System, grounded upon subterraneous Fire, with various Arguments of his own, and with the Refutation of those of others.

He first lays down some general Principles, according to Sir Isaac Newton, &c. and then applies to them several Instances for supporting his System.

The first is the new Island risen out of the Sea in the Year 1707, near the Island Santerini in the Archipelago.

The second is a Mountain, which rose out of the Earth in 1538. near Pozzuolo in the Kingdom of Naples, overwhelmed the little Town Tripergula and dried up a navigable Lake named Lucrano; being now called the New Mountain, equal in Height to a neighbouring old one, called Monte Barbaro.

From the Circumstances attending those Events, he endeavours to prove his new Hypothesis.

He calls to Help the several Eruptions of the Mountains Vesuvius and Aetna; and then forms his Thesis; viz. 'That marine Animals and Productions (for Instance, Shells, &c.) which are now found in high Mountains, were first generated in the Sea: But when those Mountains were raised, by subterraneous Fire, above the Surface of the Sea, were petrified so as they now appear.'

This Thesis *Moro* endeavours to support, by giving the Detail of the 12 several Strata found in the Territories of Modena, when they are digging for Wells, mentioned by Woodward, Camerarius, Valisnieri, and Ramazzani; whose Remarks, as well as the newer ones of Whiston and Bourguet, he will not allow to be satisfactory; the greatest Difficulty being this, that, from the Na-

ture of some of those Strata, it seems that the Sea has twice cover'd the Plain of Modena, now above some Hundreds of Feet above the Level of the Sea; and that from another Stratum it may be inferred, that, in the Intervals between those Overflowings of the Sea, the Land has been inhabited and cultivated. His Thesis he endeavours to support, by a remarkable Passage from Pliny, Book II. Chap. 87, *Ingens terrarum portentum, L. Marcio, Sex. Julio Coss. in agro Mutiensi! Namque montes duo inter se concurrerunt, crepitu maximo assultantes, recedentesque; inter eos flamma fumoque in caelum exunte, &c.*

Moro touches next upon the Hypothesis of some, that the Sea increases about one Foot in Height in about two Centuries; and of some others, that it decreases five Feet in one Century; as also, how the Saltness of the Sea may be deduced from his Hypothesis.

Dr. Eberhart (who communicated the Account) hopes that *Moro's* System may one Time prevail against Prejudices, as well as those of *Vegetius, Galilaeus, Harvey, &c.*

Translation of a LETTER, which M. Malbran de la Noue, Minister from France, addressed to the Ministers of the Electors, Princes, and States of the EMPIRE, at the Diet of Ratisbon.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Reports which the Enemies of France affect to spread abroad, on Occasion of the Entering of the Troops of the King into Dutch Flanders, and of the Operations which have been the Consequence thereof; their sinister Insinuations upon the Designs which they readily attribute to his Majesty, and the Distrust which they endeavour to excite in Germany, as if the Peace of the Empire was in Danger; this being industriously spread abroad, would not permit me to keep Silence, especially when it is so easy to dissipate these false Reports and unjust Insinuations.

All Europe is sensible of the Moderation of his Majesty from his forwarding the Work of a general Pacification. Every body knows, that he has suspended the Progress of his Arms in the Midst of his great Successes, in Circumstances which might cause him to hope every Thing from the Superiority of his Forces; and that he has prefer'd conciliating Methods to every Enterprize, capable of confirming his Conquests, or of procuring him fresh ones.

As Friend of a Republick, indebted to his Crown for its Establishment and Preservation, the King designed by this Method

of Proceeding, to keep it not only from the Misfortunes of the War, but to cause it to participate of the Glory of re-establishing a Peace.

These Truths, Gentlemen, manifestly shew themselves in the Memorial deliver'd on the Part of his Majesty to the States General. (See p. 187, 217) Therein may also be perceived, that he was not desirous of taking Advantage of his Successes, nor to abridge them of their Possessions or their Power, but solely to oblige his Enemies to put an End to a War, the Consequences whereof could not but be equally fatal to all Europe as it would particularly be to the Constitution of the Government of that Republick, and to its Commerce, which is the principal Source of its Strength.

In vain the Prejudices of an unjust Partiality attempt to sully a Conduct so uniform as that of his Majesty's constant Attention for the publick Welfare. The Princes of the Empire certainly will not suffer themselves to be imposed on; still guided by the Love of their common Country, and by Justice, they will surely lose nothing of their Confidence in the solemn Assurances so often repeated in the Name of the King, as well to the *Germanick* Body in general, as to the anterior Circles in particular.

If the Memorial, delivered to the Elector of *Menz* in *October* last, had been carried to the publick Dictature, as indeed his Majesty had Reason to expect, he would now again have renewed, by that Canal, the same Assurances of the constant Resolution he was in of maintaining with the Empire Peace, Neutrality, and good Neighbourhood; but that Way being, as it were, shut to him, to the great Prejudice of the Rights of the Princes and States of the *Germanick* Body, I can no other Way supply it, than in addressing myself to their respective Ambassadors and Ministers, in order to represent to them, that his Majesty has not changed, nor will ever change his Principles; and that whatever Advantage his Army may gain, he shall only be more strongly confirm'd thereby in the Resolution of drawing closer and closer the Bands of Peace which subsist between his Crown and the Empire, and to concur in the Means of rendering it to all Europe.

As Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, the King has nothing more at Heart than to eternize the Execution of it. And it is to a View so greatly interesting to the *Germanick* Nation, that his Majesty will be constantly attached; not being able to give more eminent Marks of his Friendship, and at the same Time his earnest Desire to contribute to its Advantage and Happiness. I intreat your Excellencies to

June, 1747

acquaint your respective Courts with this, and to be persuaded that I have the Honour of being, &c.

The SPEECH of M. JOHN DE WITT, Member of the Grand Council of the City of Dordrecht [or Dort,] and Secretary of the High Court of Justice of South Holland, to his Serene Highness the Prince of ORANGE.

Most Serene and High Prince and Lord,

WE acknowledge, with Gratitude, the Honour and Happiness which your Serene Highness has been pleased to confer upon us, in permitting us to approach your venerable Person. This we do, being moved with the purest Sentiments, and we rejoice that this singular Favour procures us an Opportunity, as well of assuring your Serene Highness of our most humble Respect, as of the true and real Joy which we feel upon the happy Arrival of your Serene Highness in this City, and your Election to the eminent Charge and Dignity of Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral of the *Seven United Provinces*, which has been conferred upon your Serene Highness by the general Affection and unanimous Voice of the People.

We want Expressions to represent to the Life, and in its full Extent, the Joy that this happy Event gives us; and we beseech your Serene Highness to do us the Favour to judge of its Greatness by the Confidence which we profess to have, that, with the Assistance of Heaven, our dear Country, under the Conduct of your Serene Highness, will be delivered from its present dangerous and critical Circumstances.

We think, Serene Prince, that we have a Right to expect it, as well from the hereditary Virtues of the House from whence your Serene Highness sprung, and which has produced so many Heroes, Founders, and Preservers of our Republick, as from the eminent personal Qualities, which all the World perceives in your Serene Highness.

We most humbly pray and beseech the Almighty Lord of Heaven and Earth, who has shewn himself so many Times, in the most imminent Dangers, the God of our *Low Countries*, and of the glorious Ancestors of your Serene Highness, that he would be pleased efficaciously to support your Serene Highness in every Thing you shall undertake for the Good of the State and the Church, and to crown all your Designs with the desired Success; to the End, that under the wise Conduct and prudent and vigorous Direction of your Serene Highness, our Republick may be extricated from

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from the Troubles, and pressing and threatening Dangers, which at present actually surround it, and be re-established in its ancient Lustre; and that the inestimable Pledges of our dear Liberty, as well as the free Exercise of our precious Religion and rational Worship, may for ever be preserved.

May the Fountain of all Good shed his most precious Benedictions upon your Serene Highness, upon her Royal Highness your worthy Consort, and upon the young Princess your only and tenderly-beloved Daughter! May he grant to your Serene Highness Heirs Male, endow'd with the rarest Qualities! May he preserve the precious Person of your Serene Highness, as the Apple of his Eye! May your Serene Highness be surrounded with his Protection, as by a Wall of Brass; and may he encircle the Tent of your Serene Highness, and be a Buckler and a Shield unto you.

We finally take the Liberty of recommending to the Protection and favourable Remembrance of your Serene Highness, the Maintenance of the Rights, Privileges, and Customs of the Bailiages of South Holland, as well as the Inhabitants of the Country, and ourselves.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your two last Magazines, I find a Letter upon the Question, *Whether the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Oppressive Tenures in Scotland, ought to be abolished?* The Author of that Letter takes the affirmative Side of the Question, and as you have given his Letter a Place in your Magazine, I hope, you will not refuse the same Indulgence to the other Side of the Question.

That these Jurisdictions and Tenures may be abolished by Act of Parliament, that is to say, That the supreme Legislature of the Kingdom has not only a Power, but a Right to abolish these Jurisdictions and Tenures, if it be thought absolutely necessary for the Publick Good, is a Question that I shall not dispute; but the Question is, Whether the Abolishing of these Jurisdictions and Tenures be absolutely necessary for the Publick Good? Upon this Question, I hope, it will be admitted, that no Encroachment should ever be made on private Property, no innocent Man should be compelled to give up his Property, even for a valuable Consideration, unless the Necessity of doing so, for the Sake of the Publick, be not only absolute but apparent, which, in my Opinion, is far from being the Case with Regard to these Jurisdictions and Tenures.

It is said, that the Abolishing of them will tend to prevent Insurrections, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fische-

ries among the People of Scotland. With regard to Insurrections, there is no arguing against Fact. It may as well be said, that the Insurrection at *Edinburgh*, which executed a Sort of popular Justice on *Porteous*, was owing to these Hereditary Jurisdictions and Tenures, as to say, that either of the late Rebellions was owing to them. We must therefore seek for another Cause why Rebellions and Insurrections have been so frequent in that Country, and we need not seek far to find it. If we will but consider the Nature, Education, and Circumstances of the People, we may easily find the true Cause. As to the Nature and Circumstances of the People, they are known to have generally a great deal of Courage and very little Property; and in all Countries where this is the Case, the People will fly to Arms as often as they think themselves oppressed. Perhaps too, there may be some Truth in what the famous *Puffendorf* says of the People of Scotland, in his *Introduction to the History of Europe*: His Words are these; *They are very apt to protest in themselves great Matters, and to delight in their own Inventions. — Further, they are easily stirred up to Rebellion, and very obstinate in defending their Opinions to the utmost.*

If we consider the Education of the People in Scotland, this last Part of the Character given them by this excellent Historian, may account for all the Insurrections that have happened there ever since the Reformation. The two prevailing Religions in Scotland are the Church, there called the *Episcopal* Religion; and the Dissenting, there called the *Presbyterian* Religion. King *Charles I.* by the Advice of that haughty, enterprizing Prelate, *Laud*, set about oppressing and abolishing the *Presbyterian* Religion in Scotland, which stirred up a Rebellion that was the original Cause of his Ruin, and of the Ruin of the Church Party in England as well as Scotland. King *Charles II.* renewed the Design of oppressing the *Presbyterians*, which produced some Insurrections against him in Scotland; but as these Insurrections were not supported by their Friends in England, they ended in the Ruin of the Undertakers: However, they contributed greatly to the Success of the Revolution, which re-established the *Presbyterian* Religion in Scotland; and from that Time till the Year 1712, the *Episcopal* Party there were so much oppressed, that they had no Toleration for any publick Worship. This of course made them ingraft on their Religion political Principles, directly contrary to the Principles on which the Revolution was founded. In these political Principles almost all those of the *Episcopal* Religion in Scotland have ever since been educated; and this was the chief Cause of both

both the late Rebellions. To this we must add a ridiculous Opinion that still prevails among great Numbers of People in *Scotland*, that the Union was inconsistent with the Interest, and injurious to the Honour of their native Country, which makes them ready to join in any Attempt for what they call restoring the Independency of the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*.

In those Parts of the Kingdom where the People are educated in such Principles, and rivetted in such Opinions, their natural Courage and narrow Circumstances, makes it easy for any Man of Family or Character in the Country to persuade them to venture their Lives in Support of their Principles and Opinions; and where their Hereditary Lord or Superior happens to be of the same Way of thinking, he may easily find great Numbers of Men ready to take up Arms and follow him into a Rebellion; but Experience has shewn, that in those Parts of *Scotland* where the People are not educated in such Principles, nor possessed with such Opinions, no Hereditary Jurisdiction or Tenure could induce them to follow their Lord into a Rebellion, as was manifest in both the last Rebellions, from the Behaviour of the People in the South and West of *Scotland*; whereas in the North and Highlands of *Scotland*, where those Principles and Opinions chiefly prevail, we know that Numbers of Men were drawn in to join in both the last Rebellions, who lived within the Hereditary Jurisdictions of Lords or Gentlemen that were zealous and active in Support of the Government.

Thus, from Experience, it is evident, that the Insurrections and Rebellions, which have of late Years happened in *Scotland*, did not proceed from those Hereditary Jurisdictions or Tenures, but from the Nature, Education, and Circumstances of the People, and consequently we cannot reasonably suppose, that the Abolishing of those Jurisdictions and Tenures will any Way tend to prevent Insurrections, unless it be proved, that we shall thereby produce a Change in the Nature, Education, and Circumstances of the People; which, I shall grant, would be the Effect of establishing Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries among them; but how the Abolishing of those Jurisdictions and Tenures can contribute to produce this Effect, is beyond my Comprehension. It is evident, that they do not prevent it, because in the South and West of *Scotland*, they have the same Sort of Jurisdictions and Tenures as in the North and Highlands, and yet in the South and West they have now generally a flourishing Trade, and many thriving Manufactories. And as Trade and Manufactures greatly improve the Land Estates in every

Country where they are introduced, I must think, that the more Power a Man has over his Land Estate, the more fond he will be of improving it; therefore I cannot but think, that those who are possessed of Hereditary Jurisdictions always have contributed, and always will contribute as much as lies in their Power, towards the Introduction of Trade and Manufactures into those Districts over which they have a Jurisdiction, and within which their own Land Estates are situated; and the more Power they have over the People, the more they may certainly contribute to this salutary End.

But it is said, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions frighten Strangers from going to settle, or to establish any Trade or Manufactures in that Country; because they are not to be tried by the King's Laws or the King's Judges, and because, if they are oppressed, or meet with Injustice, they cannot obtain Redress without great Trouble and Expence. If Strangers were ever under any such Fear, I am sure, it was a very unreasonable one; for as it is the Lord's Interest to have such Strangers come and settle in the Country where his Estate lies, it is his Interest to have Justice wisely and impartially distributed; therefore all Strangers who come to settle and establish any Trade or Manufacture within an Hereditary Jurisdiction, may expect more impartial Justice than they can expect in a District where the Judge is immediately appointed by the King; and the Trouble and Expence of obtaining Redress is in the latter as much as it can be in the former. In both a Man is tried by the King's Laws and the King's Judges; for the By-Laws of a City, Corporation, or other Liberty, are as much the King's Laws as those that receive his Assent in Parliament, as an Under-Sheriff, appointed by an Hereditary High Sheriff, is as much the King's Judge as an Under-Sheriff appointed by any of those High Sheriffs that are annually named by the Crown. The only Difference is, that in an Hereditary Jurisdiction the Proprietor has a particular Interest in having Justice more impartially, speedily, and cheaply administered, if possible, in that District, than in any other Part of the Kingdom, whereas the Crown can have no such particular Interest, and therefore Strangers should, I think, chuse to settle within an Hereditary Jurisdiction rather than in any other Part of the Country.

For these Reasons, I am afraid, that with respect to the introducing or establishing Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries among the People of *Scotland*, the Abolishing of these Hereditary Jurisdictions and Tenures will have an Effect quite contrary to what is pretended; because when a Man has no-

thing but the Property in the Lands, without any Power over the People, it is, as I have said, neither so much his Interest, nor so much in his Power, to promote Trade, Manufactures and Fisheries amongst them, or to protect Strangers who come to settle there for that Purpose, as when he has a Jurisdictional Power over the People, as well as a Property in the Lands; and if this abolishing Scheme should have this contrary Effect, it will certainly tend rather to produce than prevent a future Rebellion in that Country. At least, I am sure, it is very doubtful, whether this Measure will have the Effect contended for, and therefore its being for the Publick Good is far from being apparent, consequently it can be no good Foundation for our making such an Incroachment upon Private Property; for if a Precedent be once introduced for incroaching upon Private Property, or upon the Rights and Privileges that have been granted to particular Subjects, on Account of Some pretended or imaginary Publick Utility, it may be attended with the most terrible Consequences.

We know that among our Lawyers it is a Maxim settled and never contested, that the King is Lord Paramount, that is to say, the Original Proprietor of all the Lands in *England* as well as *Scotland*. From the Precedent now proposed, it may hereafter be pretended, that it would be for the Publick Utility, to abolish all private Property in Lands or Hereditaments, and to restore the Property of all the Lands in *Great Britain* to the Crown. Many specious Arguments might be suggested for shewing, that such a general Restitution would tend to prevent Rebellions, to secure the internal Tranquillity of the Nation, to establish the Peace and Happiness of the People, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries among them. That no Subject ought to have any Property in Lands, is the standing Maxim of the *Turkish* Government; and a famous political Writer of the last Century, has given this Maxim as the Reason, why that great Monarchy has lasted so long, and enjoyed so much internal Tranquillity. We have therefore an Example for adopting the Maxim in this Country; and as what is now proposed will be a Precedent, we or our Posterity may hereafter see a Bill, For remedying the Inconveniencies that have arisen, and may arise, from private Property in Lands; for restoring to the Crown the Property originally belonging thereto, according to the Constitution; and for extending the Influence, Benefit, and Protection of the Crown to all his Majesty's Subjects, be it enacted, and so forth.

Against the Possibility of such a Scheme's

taking Effect, it cannot be said, that the Crown can never have it in its Power to give a valuable Consideration to the Proprietors of all the Lands in *Britain*; for what is now proposed, lays a Precedent which will furnish an Expedient for that Purpose. These Hereditary Jurisdictions are to vest immediately in the Crown, but the Price is not to be paid, till the Quantum of it be determined, which may be 20 Years hence; so the Property of the Lands may be vested immediately in the Crown, but the Price not to be paid till the Quantum of it be afterwards determined: Thus the Crown, like the Purchasers of our *West-India* Estates, may be enabled to pay the

Price by means of the future yearly Produce.

The Danger of such a Scheme's being proposed, or taking Effect, may, perhaps, be thought imaginary; but surely it will not be thought imaginary in me to say, that what is now proposed may be made a Precedent for dissolving the Charters of all the Cities and Corporations in the Kingdom, so far, at least, as to take from them all the Jurisdictional Powers they are now possessed of. Such Schemes as these will very probably be first set up with regard to *Scotland* only; but when our Fellow Subjects of *Scotland* are, on various Pretences, or on account of Rebellions fomented perhaps for that very purpose: I say, when our Fellow Subjects there, are divested of all their Rights and Privileges, we may certainly expect, and we shall justly deserve to have the next Attack made upon the Rights and Privileges of the People of *England*. And I must observe, that the City of *London* in particular has Reason to fear the Consequences of this Precedent. The many valuable Privileges she enjoys, particularly that of choosing Sheriffs for the County as well as for herself, have always been the Envy of wicked Ministers, and an Eye-sore to ambitious Princes.

This abolishing Scheme is not only a dangerous Precedent, but is in itself of the most dangerous Consequence to our Constitution. The Power of the Crown is already more extensive than is consistent with the Security of our Liberties, which now depend more upon the Wisdom and Justice of our Sovereign, than upon any of those Fences that have been provided for guarding against the secret Attempts that may be made by Prerogative. How then can we with our Eyes open make such an Addition to that Power, as will evidently be the Effect of that which is now proposed. It is universally acknowledged, that by Means of the Places and lucrative Employments which the Crown has at its sole and arbitrary Disposal, it may acquire a most dangerous Influence both in Parliament and at Elec-

tions; yet we are now to create a great Number of new Places, and to give the Disposal of them to the Crown. It is universally acknowledged, that the Nomination of Sheriffs, who are the returning Officers, is a Power of which a most dangerous Use may be made: It is known, that by this sole Power, our Constitution was overturned, and arbitrary Power established, in the Reign of *Richard II.* In *Scotland*, they have, in some Measure, a Fence against this Danger, by means of their Hereditary Sheriffships; but this Fence, small as it is, we are now to pluck up, and to leave them exposed to that very Danger, by which the Liberties of *England* have once already been overturned. Is this shewing such a Regard for the Liberties of the People, as ought to be shewn by a *British* Parliament? When our Liberties are already in so much Danger, should we, upon any Account, expose them to greater? Should we, without any Necessity, without any certain View of publick Utility, increase that Power of the Crown, which is of the most dangerous Consequence to our Liberties?

If it could be said, that the last Rebellion, or any late Rebellion in *Scotland*, was owing to the Hereditary Jurisdictions, and Military Tenures, possessed by the great Families in that Kingdom: If it could be said with any Justice, that ever such Jurisdictions or Tenures were of bad Consequence either in *England* or *Scotland*, we might have some Excuse for exposing our Constitution to one Danger for the Sake of delivering it from another; but there is not the least Pretence for saying, that any late Rebellion or Insurrection was owing to these Hereditary Jurisdictions or Military Tenures: They have all been owing to a Sort of Enthusiastick Spirit prevailing among the People of those Countries where they began, and so much owing to this Spirit, that the Lords of these Jurisdictions and Tenures, who remained faithful to the Government, with all their Power, which is now made such a Bugbear, could not prevent even their own Vassals and Tenants from joining in the Rebellion. Therefore, if you abolish these Jurisdictions and Tenures, without taking any Method for producing a Change in the Spirit of the People, you will only open a Vent for the Flame, which may soon raise a general Combustion. Nay, you are doing worse, you are endeavouring to give Heads to an enraged and enthusiastick Populace; and if a rash and ill-concerted Rebellion, a Rebellion discountenanced and opposed by all the chief Families in *Scotland*, spread the Alarm even to our Capital, what may we not dread from a Rebellion contrived, countenanced, and conducted by all the chief Fa-

milies in that Kingdom, and headed by a Pretender, made wise by the Experience of his former Misfortunes? Do we think, that such a Rebellion would meet with no Support from the *Jacobites* in this Kingdom? Do we think that a Rebellion, which bid so fair for Success, would meet with no Assistance from our foreign Enemies; or that our foreign Friends would be ready to assist us, if they saw us in such imminent Danger? The known Loyalty and Fidelity of most of the great Families in *Scotland*, will, I hope, prevent our being brought into such Danger; but this is a very bad Reason for our giving them such Provocation.

Thus it is plain, that we can have no Cause from any late Experience for abolishing the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Military Tenures in *Scotland*, and that our doing so at this Time may have a very dangerous Effect. Then, as to what may be apprehended for the future; I think it is evident from the Nature of Things, as well as from History, that they never were, nor ever can be of any bad Consequence, but, on the contrary, that they have often contributed to the Preservation or Restoration of our Liberties. I know it is suggested by those who are secret Enemies to publick Liberty, and perhaps believed by those who do not sufficiently consider the Nature of Mankind, that the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Military Tenures formerly possessed by the great Families in *England*, were the Cause of all our Civil Wars; but I must affirm, and could fully prove, that all our Civil Wars were owing to the Incroachments made by the Crown upon the Liberties of the People, that our great Barons never did, nor ever could take Arms against the Crown, till those Incroachments gave the Alarm to the Generality of the People, and that if it had not been for those Jurisdictions and Tenures possessed by the Nobility, our Liberties would have been long since overturned, and our Government rendered as absolute as any Government in *Europe*; for tho' their Jurisdictions and Tenures could not enable them to make the People take Arms against a just and mild Government, they enabled them to bring the People to a Head when their Liberties were really in Danger, and to preserve at all Times a military Spirit and Discipline among the People, without which no People can long preserve their Liberties.

As to military Discipline, it is very certain, it cannot be preserved without the People's putting themselves to a great deal of Trouble and some Expence, and this the People in no Country will ever do without some Sort of Compulsion, therefore it is necessary to give some great Family in every District a Power for this Purpose, and to make

make it their Interest as well as Duty to exercise this Power. When this Power is lodged hereditarily in any great Family; it becomes their Interest as well as Duty, their Honour is concerned in propagating a military Spirit and Discipline among the People under their Command; but when it is lodged in a great many Hands, or even in one at the Pleasure of the Crown, their Interest or Honour is then very little concerned, and the present Establishment of our Militia must convince us, that they very little mind their Duty. If these Things had been duly consider'd in the Reign of *Charles the 2d*, I am persuaded, some very different Regulations would have been made both with Respect to our Militia and Military Tenures; and if these Things be now duly consider'd; instead of abolishing the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Military Tenures in *Scotland*, we shall think of restoring them, under proper Regulations, in *England*.

I hope, I have now fully shewn, that the Publick Utility expected to result from what is now proposed, is so far from being apparent, that it is almost certain, we shall in every Respect meet with a Disappointment; and as this is the only Reason pretended for making such an Incroachment upon Private Property, I think, I have no Need of giving you or your Readers any farther Trouble.

I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THE following Application of the Titles of Plays, &c. to the Characters, and Politicks of the several Princes, States, &c. of *Europe*, being the Morning Produce of a young Lady, may not be unacceptable to your Readers.

Russia	<i>The Maiden Queen.</i>
Germany	<i>The Rivals.</i>
Genoa	<i>All's Well that ends Well.</i>
Spain	<i>The Ambitious Step-mother.</i>
Prussia	<i>The Inconstant, or, the Way to win him.</i>
France	<i>The Busy-Body, or rather, The Way of the World.</i>
Sweden	<i>She would if she could.</i>
Denmark	<i>As you like it.</i>
The Dutch	<i>The Mockery, or Nature will prevail.</i>
Flanders	<i>How happy could I be with either.</i>
King of Sardinia	<i>The Spartan Hero.</i>
The Duke	<i>The Briton, or the Father of his Country.</i>
Stanislaus	<i>An old Man taught Wisdom.</i>
Don Philip	<i>Much Ado about Nothing.</i>
The Young Pretender	<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream.</i>

As there is something curious in relation to Coal Pits, in the following Extract of a Letter from Whitehaven, dated May 16, we have therefore given it our Readers.

A S a false and malicious Account has been lately put into several of the News-Papers, about some of the Coal Pits near *Whitehaven* being on Fire, and burning in the most dreadful Manner that can be conceived, it may be proper to inform those that are desirous to know the Truth, that some of the Pits in one of the Collieries near that Town are, probably, the deepest of any in the World, and by that Means subject to Fire-damps; so that, if a great deal of foul or inflammable Air, by any Neglect or Mischance, is collected together under Ground, and is set on Fire by a Candle, or any Flame, it goes off with a very great Explosion, and does great Damage to what it meets with in its Way to the Pit, where it goes up to vent itself in the open Air. There have been formerly several of these Explosions, and sometimes People have been killed, and at other Times very much burnt, according to the Strength of the foul Air. Some of the Pits are from 160 to 200 Yards or more in Depth. Where the foul Air is very strong, as it is often at the sinking of new Pits, the Air is brought up in Pipes along the Sides of the Pits into the open Air, and a Candle, or lighted Paper, being put to the End of the Pipe, it will break out into a Flame, one or two Feet in Breadth, and several Feet in Height, more or less, according to the Quantity of foul Air that is vented, and will burn Day and Night, for Months or Years. On the 6th of *April* last, by Means of some Defect in the Partitions, or Pipes to carry off the foul Air, there happened a very great Explosion, which beat down a great deal of the Partitions, and some of the Stops under Ground, and a great Part of the Coal took Fire by the Damp, which kept burning as it issued out of the Crevices, and several other Blasts or Explosions happened for a Day or two, but not so violent. For several Days afterwards there were no Explosions, nor any Thing to be observed, but a little Smoak and a sulphureous Smell at one or two of the Pits, till the 20th, when there were two more Explosions, and two more on the 22d, some of which were so violent, the Blast carried all that was loose before it, and threw up to the Top of the Pit, tho' 160 Yards deep, a strong wooden Stage, let down a few Fathoms into the Pit, and covered with Earth, Clay, Stones, &c. to stop the Air going down the Pit, and to resist a smaller Explosion. Since that Day, such

such Methods have been taken, that there has been no Explosion, and nothing to be observed at the Top of the Pit, but a little Smoke, and a sulphureous Smell, so that there can be at worst but a small Fire, if any, which there is little Doubt will soon be extinguished. It has pleased God, this whole Affair, which some have endeavoured to set forth in so terrible a Manner, has not cost the Life or Limb of any one Person.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

Office of Ordnance in the Tower,
S I R, London, June 8, 1747.

ELECTRICITY being now a Subject of general Enquiry, if the following Observations and Proposals contribute to improve the same, I doubt not you will give Place thereto in the *Magazine*. I am

Your constant Reader, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

The Animal Machine is composed of four general Principles, all equally and essentially necessary, namely, the Solids, and three principal Fluids, the Air, and Ether, (acting outwardly and inwardly on the Body) with that complex one, the Blood, which is only elementary Water saturated and tinged with a Solution of the Salts, Sulphurs, and solid Particles of the Food. So that the Life and Health, with the Production and Cure of all Diseases, consist wholly in these three primary Fluids having their Quantities, Properties, and Qualities, well or ill proportioned to each other, and to the Strength and moving Force of the Solids. And as it is impossible for the Animal Solids to acquire, by any Means, a greater Strength and moving Force, than what they received at their first Formation, all then that human Art or Medicine can do in promoting the Health, and curing the Diseases of Animals and Vegetables, consists wholly in finding proper Methods, Means, Machines, and Instruments, to change and regulate the Quantities, Qualities, and Action of these three principal Fluids, both outwardly and inwardly, upon the Animal and Vegetable Solids, so as to maintain a due Balance and Harmony between the said four general Powers of the Animal and Vegetable Machine. From whence it follows, that the changing the Quantities, Qualities, and Operation, either of the Air or Ether upon the Body, will produce an Alteration, good or bad, therein, as effectually as changing the Quantity and Qualities of the Blood, or taking an

Emetick, &c. As the Air and Ether are the two most general Causes and Instruments of Nature, whereby Life and Health, with the Production and Cure of most Diseases, are effected, it necessarily follows, (unless we pretend to be wiser than the Author of Nature) that these two general Causes, could we but apply them rightly, as Nature does, will, with proper Aliment, Exercise, and a right Government of the Passions, be alone sufficient, and all that ever was intended by Nature for preserving Health and curing all Diseases; which Ends can never be answered by the modern, incomprehensible, artificial *Materia Medica*.

In a Treatise, intitled, *A mechanical Practice of Physick*, (published in 1744) and in a late Abstract thereof, I have shewn how the Constitutions, Properties, and Qualities of the Air may be changed at all Times and Places, and made to operate in such Degrees as suits best with the present State and Indications of the Body and Organs of Respiration of every Person, whereby the Air, as it is the most universal Cause of Diseases, will be rendered the only universal Remedy for curing them. In this Treatise are also two important Discoveries, of the Nature and Use of Electricity, which was here first shewn, to consist in a new vibrative Motion and Direction, communicated to the Ether and Air by the excited Electric Body (which is since confirmed by Experiments) and not in any Effluvia produced from the Matter or Substance of the Body, which was the universal Opinion then. It was here also first demonstrated, from the OEconomy and Mechanism of Animals and Vegetables, that Electricity will promote their Health and cure their Diseases, which is verified in Part by some

late Experiments. Some of the many Uses of the Ether in the Animal and Vegetable Provinces, I proposed as Queries (see *Mag.* for last *March* and *April*) to be ascertained by proper Experiments; and offered some Remarks and Cautions as to the executing these Experiments (see *Mag.* for *May*;) And do here further propose, That in order to render the Operation and Effects of Electricity or the Ether, more quick, sensible, and efficacious for promoting the Health, and curing the Diseases of Animals and Vegetables, it is necessary a Method be found for exciting, collecting, and applying the Ether to the Body, or its Parts, sooner, and in different Quantities and Manners, for the same Reason as it is necessary to change the Quantity and Operation of all Medicines and Means of Health, as suits best to the Indications. To answer which Purposes, the Electrical Machine for performing such Operations as are intended for the Health of Animals and Vegetables, ought

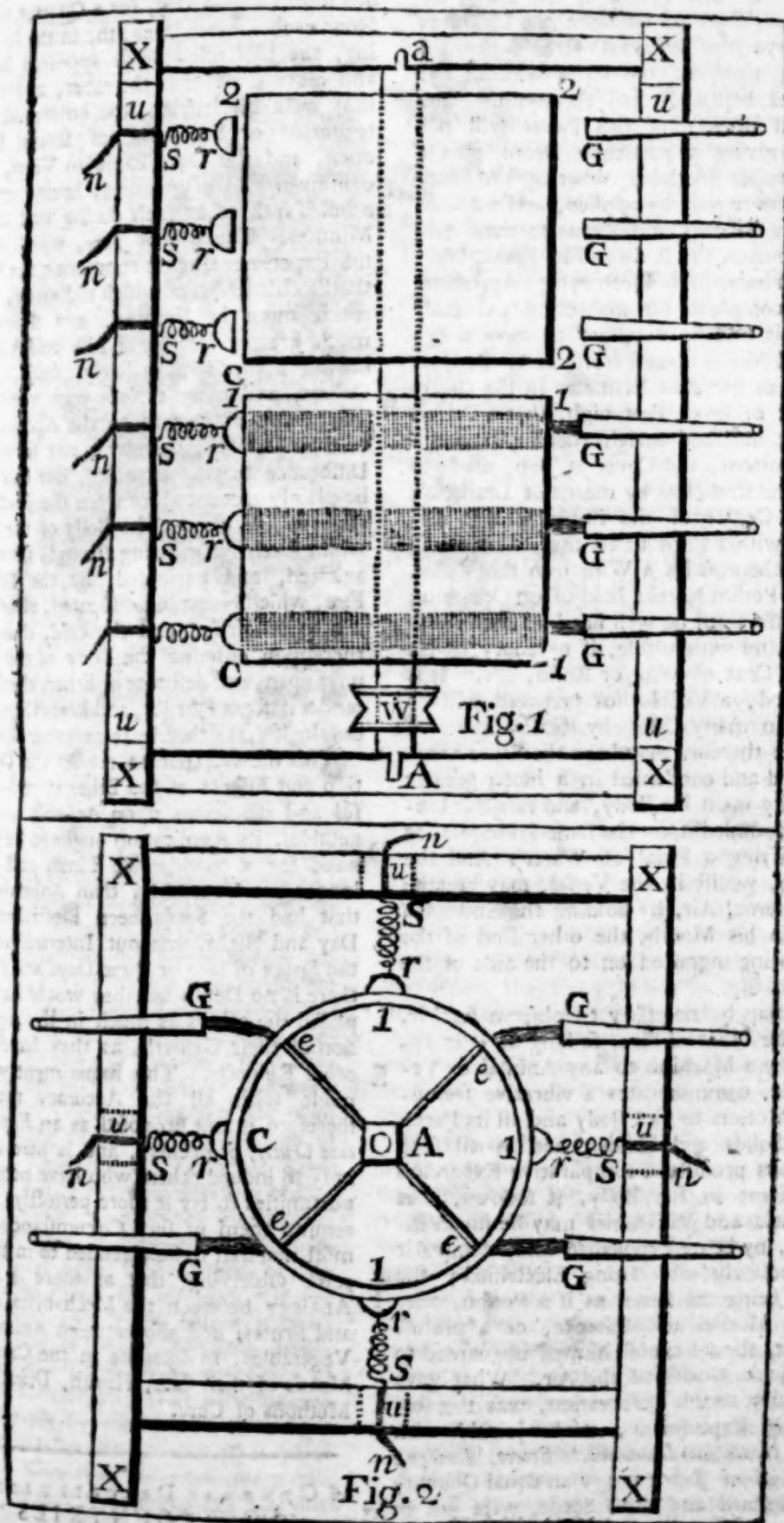
ought to have a different Structure and Apparatus, to render it capable of exciting and giving Motion to a much greater Quantity of Ether, in the same Time, than a Machine for exhibiting the common Experiments and Phenomena of Electricity only, for the same Reason that we can never expect equal Effects from a great and small Engine, or from a large Siphon and a capillary one: Thus, tho' a Model of a Pump or Hydraulic Engine, may raise and give Motion to such a Quantity of Water, as will serve to shew the Mechanism, Operation, and Effects of the Engine, yet it will not be sufficient to supply Water for any great Uses. To which Purpose the following Construction of an Electrical Machine or Pump, represented on the opposite Page, is proposed.

FIG. 1, is a horizontal, and FIG. 2, a vertical Section or Plan of the Machine, wherein A a, is an Axis of Iron or Wood, disposed to turn round horizontally or vertically, upon which are fixed several Glass Cylinders C 1 1 1, C 2 2 2, &c. joined together Endwise (but for better Distinction, are here shewn a small Distance asunder :) Suppose the Diameter and Length of the Cylinder C 1 1 1, one Foot each, and the Glass, one or two Tenths of an Inch thick; r r r, are three Friction-Cushions or Rubbers, about three or four Inches broad, each having a spiral Worm-spring, r S, &c. by pulling which backwards with a String, S n, &c. the Cushions may be made to press harder or lighter, or taken quite off from the Side of the Cylinder. The Rubbers being set three or four Inches asunder, the Surface of the Glass Cylinder will be divided thereby into several parallel concentric Zones or Belts, expressed by dotted Lines r G, &c. shewing the Tracts or Paths described by the Ether round the Surface of the Glass where excited. G o, &c. are Gun Barrels or Iron Bars suspended as usual, each receiving the Electricity or Ether from its respective Cushion, by which Method the Cylinder C 1 1 1, tho' only one Foot long, will excite and give Motion to three Times the Quantity of Ether, as a Glass Sphere of one Foot Diameter, with one such Cushion applied thereto, as they are now used for Electrical Experiments. But if the external Surface of this Cylinder be conceived divided into four equal Parts, by four Lines drawn thereon lengthwise, (see FIG. 2.) and upon each of those four Lines, let three Cushions be applied, making in all twelve, each having its proper Gun Barrel or Conductor, the Glass Cylinder thus furnished, will excite and give Motion to twelve Times more Ether, in the same Time, as an Electrical Machine of the same Dimensions, as they are now made: So that if the Axis A a, carry ten

Cylinders, each one Foot long, or five Cylinders, each two Feet long, it will be capable of exciting 120 Times more Ether, than any electrical Machine as now constructed. If therefore this great Quantity of Ether thus excited and put in Motion, be properly collected, and have its

A whole Current and Force determined and applied to the Body, or its Parts, it must produce Effects proportionally greater, as Water thrown by a large Pump upon the Body, will have a very different Effect, from letting it fall thereon from a Syringe or Capillary Siphon. And this Machine, on Occasion, may be fitted for exciting or raising less Quantities, by keeping any Number of the Rubbers r, &c. from touching the Glass, as may be seen in the Cylinder C 2 2 2, where all the Cushions are taken off, being confined by the Cords S r, &c. The Cylinders may be fixed to the Axis, by three or four Branches A c, &c. FIG. 2. And if both Ends of the Cylinders are open, it is proposed they will vibrate quicker and stronger, and excite the Ether to Motion sooner than if the two Ends were closed. W, is a small Wheel with a Groove, fixed upon one End of the Axis for giving Motion thereto, by another large Wheel not express'd in this Draught. And the Machine may be work'd by the Force of Water, Wind, Smoke, Man or Horse, or by a Weight like a Jack, &c.

D Being furnish'd with such a compound ethereal Pump, capable of exciting and raising a greater or less Quantity of Ether, as the several Cases and Indications require, we may reasonably expect much greater Effects therefrom, in all the different Ways of applying it to the Body; for, First, the Ether may be much sooner accumulated and condensed upon the Body, and kept so for any Time required. Secondly, the Ether being properly collected from all, or any Number of the Cylinders, and having its Current determin'd upon any Part of the Body, will produce much stronger Concussions, Stimulations and instantaneous Sensations therein, with a comparative greater Circulation, Derivation, Revulsion, Secretion, &c. of the Fluids. Thirdly, the Ether may be thrown in much greater Quantities at once, and made to flow and circulate stronger upon the Body, being discharged therefrom as fast as received, like the Water thrown upon the Body in Pump-bathing. Fourthly, the Ether may also be made to circulate or flow on and off any particular Part, as a Finger, Toe, Hand, Foot, Arm, Leg, Thigh, Eye, Ear, Mouth, Nose, Breast, Organs of Generation, also the upper, middle, and lower Regions of the Body, by fitting a flaxen Ligature, Bandage or annular Bolster round the Part, letting



ting a Piece of wet Packthread or Tape hang from the Bandage down to the Ground; this being done, if the Electrical Fire be discharged upon the Part, as soon as it comes to the Non-electrick Bandage,

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it will be conducted by the moistened Packthread immediately to the Earth or Floor, without having any Action upon the Parts on the other Side the Bandage. And if two such Non-electrick Ligatures are tied

M m

either

either round the Trunk of the Body, or any Limb, the Part between the Ligatures may have the Ethereal Fire discharged thereon, none of the Parts without the Bandages being affected therewith. The Intended Brevity of this Paper will not permit giving a particular Detail of the most proper Methods, whereby the Electrical Power may be applied, and made to exert its Efficacy and Virtue to most Advantage upon the Body and its Parts, &c.

To render the Electrifying Apparatus more compleat for answering particular Cases, it will be necessary to have a cylindrical Vessel of cast Iron, or of Copper, of four or five Feet Diameter in the Clear, and six or seven Feet high, that a Person may sit or stand upright therein, having a fixed Bottom, and Cover at Top, made to open and shut close by means of Leathers; in the Centre of the Cover is a round Hole, with a Cork fitted thereto, through which there passes a Wire into the Vessel, for the Person to take hold of on Occasion; this Vessel must be well lined all over with-
 inside (and withoutside, if necessary,) with a thick Coat of Wax or Rosin, &c. It is proposed, a Vessel thus prepared will be useful in many Cases, by Reason a Person inclosed therein, may have the Ether accumulated and condensed in a much greater Quantity upon his Body, and retain it longer, grounded upon the same Principles, as Electrifying a Phial of Water: And the Person, whilst in the Vessel, may breathe the external Air, by holding the End of a Pipe in his Mouth, the other End of the Pipe being ingrafted on to the Side of the Vessel, &c.

It may be necessary to observe further, that the Ethereal Fire, so long as it is applied by a Machine to any Animal or Vegetable, communicates a vibrative tremulous Motion to the Body and all its Parts, both Solids and Fluids; and as all such Motions produce a comparative Expansion and Heat in the Body, it follows, that Animals and Vegetables may be much injured, by being exposed to cold, damp Air immediately after being Electrified; the Case being the same, as if a Person, after great Motion and Exercise, or a profuse Sweat, should expose himself unguarded to the Inclemencies of the Air. What gave Occasion to this Observation, was the following Experiment, made jointly with Mr. Neale in Leadenhall-Street, London: The 2d of June, 1747, an equal Quantity of Mustard and Cress Seeds, were put in four glazed earthen Pots, filled with the same Kind of Earth, and equally watered each Day. Two of the Pots were Electrified

four Times a Day, for a Quarter of an Hour each Time. June 4th, in the Morning, the Electrified Seeds appeared larger and more tumid than the other, and while they were Electrifying, the outermost Integument or Secundine of several burst open, and the Gem came in View, and continued visibly unfolding, having grown a full Tenth of an Inch during that fifteen Minutes. The 6th of June, which ended the Experiment, upon comparing the Pots, the Electrified Seeds which did grow, were much more in Number, and shewed a much greater Degree of Life and Vigour, having a much more lively, fresh, green Colour, and more repleto with vegetative Juice; but in Regard to the Acceleration of their Growth, there was not so great a Difference as was expected, but this may be plainly accounted for from the preceding Observation, thus: The Body of the Seed, whilst Electrifying, being strongly saturated, agitated, and expanded, by the Ethereal Fire, which becoming dissipated, after ceasing to Electrify, and the cold, damp Air thereupon entering the Body of the Seed, now open, and destitute of Ether, checks the tender nascent Fibrillæ, and keeps them from developing, and thereby retards their Growth.

This shews, that to render the Operation and Effects of the Ether more successful and efficacious upon Animals and Vegetables, its Application ought to be continued for a considerable Time, and much longer on Vegetables than Animals: So that had the Seeds been Electrified both Day and Night, without Intermision, for the Space of two or three Days and Nights, there is no Doubt but they would have surpassed the others as much in the Acceleration of their Growth, as they have in all other Respects. This Experiment was not made with all the Accuracy necessary, therefore is not proposed as an *Experimentum Crucis*, or decisive, and is here inserted only to induce others who have better Opportunities to try it more perfectly, and to remind them of such Circumstances as are most material to be attended to in the Process: Observing, that as there is a great Analogy between the Mechanism of Men and Brutes, and also between Animals and Vegetables, so likewise in the Causes and Means of their Life, Health, Diseases, and Methods of Cure.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION of the LOW COUNTRIES*.

THESE Provinces were known to the Romans under the Name of *Belgium*; those

* See the Maps in our Magazines for April and May; & also an Account of some of the principal Towns, p. 177, 180, 194, 196.

those of them on the South of the *Rhine*, by that of *Gallia Belgica*. At present they are called, sometimes the *Low Countries*, sometimes the *Netherlands*, and sometimes *Lower Germany*, from their Situation on the lower Part of the *Rhine*.

They are bounded on the South with *France*, on the East with *Germany*, and on the North and West with the Ocean.

Their Extent is from 49 D. 20 M. to 53 D. 40 M. of Latitude; and from the 2d to about the 6th D. 28th M. of East Longitude from *London*. In Form they are somewhat Triangular, being in Length, from the Northernmost Parts of *Groningen* to the Southernmost Parts of *Luxemburg*, 290 Miles; and in Breadth, from the West Parts of *Artois* to the East Parts of *Luxemburg*, near 200 Miles.

They are divided into 17 Provinces, which are thus distinguished:

Four Dutchies, viz. *Brabant*, *Limburgh*, *Luxemburg* and *Guelderland*.

Seven Counties, viz. *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Zutphen*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault* and *Namur*.

One Marquissate of the Holy Empire, or *Antwerp*.

Five Lordships or Baronies, viz. *Mechlin* or *Malines*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iffel*, *Friesland* and *Groningen*.

To which we may add the Archbishopsrick of *Cambray*, and the Bishopsrick of *Liege*, which are enclosed in them.

These Provinces were first conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *French*; and then divided into several Governments depending on the Crown of *France*, till the Year 1305, when they were reduced to one by *Philip Duke of Burgundy*. Then they passed to the Crown of *Spain* by *Mary-Henrietta*, Heiress of the House of *Burgundy*. The Emperor *Charles V.* having got from *Francis I.* King of *France*, his Prisoner at *Madrid*, a Renunciation of the old Right the *French* had to *Flanders*, was sole Master of these Provinces, in Right of his Mother, the Infanta *Jane*, of *Aragon* and *Castile*; but in the Year 1581, some of them openly revolted from *Philip II.* his Son, King of *Spain*, having two Years before entered into an Union at *Utrecht*, to secure themselves from the Cruelties of the Duke of *Alva* their Governor. They were headed in their Revolt by the Princes of *Orange*, and supported by the Crowns of *England* and *France*. Since that, there are in the *Netherlands* two very different States: The one a Republick, called the *United Provinces* or *Holland*, from the Chief of them: The other is called the *Regal* or *Catholic* Provinces, or *Flanders*, from the Principal of these Provinces. It is possessed partly by the *Hollanders*, and partly by the *French*, who hold

the North and South, and the Remainder or Middle Part, which, to the Year 1700, belonged to the *Spaniards*, being recovered in the succeeding War, from the House of *Bourbon*, which had unjustly seized it upon the Death of King *Charles II.* was from the Peace of *Utrecht*, in 1713, till the present War, held by the Emperor *Charles VI.* and his Daughter, the present Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

The *United Provinces* are seven in Number, viz. 1. The County of *Holland*. 2. The County of *Zealand*. 3. The Barony of *Utrecht*. 4. The Dutchy of *Guelderland* in Part, including the County of *Zutphen*. 5. The Barony of *Over-Iffel*. 6. The Barony of *Groningen*. 7. The Barony of *Friesland*.

Some farther PARTICULARS of the late SEA FIGHT, in a Letter from Portsmouth, dated May 30. (See p. 203, 204, 205.)

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to send you some Particulars concerning the late Engagement on the 3d Instant, off *Cape Finisferre*; which, tho' in the greatest Degree conducive to the Success of that glorious Day, yet have not been once mention'd in the publick Papers. These, indeed, have given us sundry Accounts, but among them all, I have not been able to find an impartial one; by which Means, it hath happen'd, whether thro' Wilfulness or Ignorance, I know not, that signal Merit in some hath been pass'd by undistinguish'd, whilst others, who only distinguish'd themselves by not coming up, and short shooting, have been complimented with the greatest Encomiums.

You may be surpriz'd, Sir, when I assert, that out of the formidable *English* Squadron, but seven Ships were engag'd, properly speaking. Concerning the Gallantry of three of them, which were the head-moſt Ships, you have already had publick Accounts; and my Intention, by this, is to warm your Hearts with an Account of the Behaviour of two others, the *Devonshire*, Admiral *Warren's* Ship, and the *Bristol*, commanded by Capt. *Montague*; which, I hope, may be done without derogating from the Honour of any.

I must observe to you, that we could have fell in with the Enemy before Three o'Clock, but were retarded till after Four, by some Councils held on board the Chief Commander; where the Lieutenants attended to receive their respective Orders. Between Five and Six the Rear-Admiral, in the *Devonshire*, came up with, and at-

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tack'd

sack'd the French Commodore; and having receiv'd his Fire, as terrible a one as ever I saw, ran up within Pistol-shot, and then return'd it, and continued a brisk Fire till the Enemy struck. Then Mr. Warren made up to the *Invincible*, the largest Ship in the Enemy's Fleet; and having given her his Broadside, had the Pleasure to see himself seconded, and his Blow repeated, by his noble Friend Capt. Montague, in the *Bristol*. The *Bristol's* Broadside dismasted the *Invincible*, and by that Means struck her Pendant, till then flying. However, she gave the *Bristol* her whole Musquetry, Fore and Aft, and dropt astern. The *Prince George*, the Ship Admiral Anson commanded on board of, at this Time about a Mile astern of the *Bristol*, and the *Pembroke* between them. I mention this, to obviate two commonly receiv'd Mistakes: One, that the *Bristol* fir'd a Broadside into the *Invincible* after she struck; and that the *Invincible* struck to the *Prince George*, which are both evident Mistakes; as the *Bristol* shot down her Pendant, till then flying; and, as is said before, the *Prince George* then a Mile astern. And the Reason of the Enemy's only returning her Musquetry, was owing to her Men having all ran away from their Guns, terrified at the Havock made among them by the *Devonshire's* and *Bristol's* respective Fires.

It was pleasant enough to observe a laudable Contention between the Commanders of the *Bristol* and *Pembroke*, which should engage the *Invincible*. The *Pembroke* attempted to get in between the *Bristol* and the Enemy, but there not being Room enough, the Commander of the *Pembroke* hail'd the *Bristol*, and bid her put her Helm a-starboard, or his Ship would run foul of her: To which Capt. Montague reply'd, Sir, Run foul of me and be damn'd; neither you, nor any other Man in the World, shall come between me and my Enemy. And then having given the Enemy his Broadside, and dismasted her as aforesaid, left her to be pick'd up by the Ships astern: When, commanding his Sails to be filled again, he said, My Boys, we will have another of them; and immediately gave Chace to two of the Enemy, which had taken to their Heels, and soon came up with the best-going Ship the French had, call'd *Le Diamant*, of 56 Guns, and 480 Men, and after an Engagement within Pistol-shot, of near an Hour and three Quarters, the Enemy being dismasted, one of her Upper-deck Guns burst, and his Rigging shatter'd to Pieces, he struck. This Commander did an Honour to his Country by his gallant Defence; for when the *Bri-*

istol's Lieutenant went on board, he found her Poop and her Quarter-Deck like a Slaughter-House, covered over with Blood, &c.

The *Diamant* was the last Ship that struck of all those which form'd the Enemy's Line; and with her striking, finish'd the Work of this glorious Day: A Day, as famous for the Scene it exhibited to the World, as infamous for the little Notice taken of the principal Actors in it: For who could have thought, that the Hero who commanded at the Taking of Cape Breton, and who play'd so great a Part in the Action, together with that truly British young Nobleman, who shew'd whose Pupil he had been, by so exact and close an Imitation of his Patron's Manner of Fighting, should stand unnoticed in the Panegyrical Record of this Day *? But that there are Men, who, by their Partiality to themselves, would have all the Fame of a glorious Action their own, and the Heroism of every brave Man under them buried in Oblivion.

The following Account of the same famous ENGAGEMENT, has likewise been since publish'd.

ON Sunday the 3d of May, 1747, his Majesty's Fleet, consisting of 14 Sail of the Line, a Frigate, Fireship, and Sloop of War, under the Command of the Admirals Anson and Warren, being on a Cruise off of Cape Finisterre, were inform'd, at Day-break, by the *Falcon Sloop*, which had been detach'd from the Fleet to gain Intelligence, that he had discovered a Squadron of French Ships, with a Convoy, steering to the Southwestward; whereupon the Fleet stood after them. About Nine o'Clock the Enemy was seen from our Mast-Heads, and about Eleven from the Decks, to the Number of 37 or 38 Sail.

At first they crowded all the Sail they could to get away; but, at length, finding that we gain'd upon them, and rightly judging, that to continue the Retreat would inevitably sacrifice their whole Convoy, nine of them formed into a Line, hauled up their Courses, and seem'd determin'd to hazard an Engagement.

Mr. Anson kept out a Signal from the Beginning, for all Ships to chace, which Signal was repeated by Mr. Warren about Two o'Clock, or a little after: The Headmost of our Ships were so near the Enemy, that they brought to, ready, and expecting the Signal to bear down and engage. Monsieur Jonquire perceiving, that in all this Time our Ships did not advance, made the Sig-

* The *Devonshire* is mention'd as engaging, in the Account publish'd by Authority, and is set from on Board the *Windsor*, p. 203, 205.

nal for the Merchantmen under his Convoy to make the best of their Way to Leeward, and to endeavour to escape by shifting for themselves; which they obey'd, and made off, only accompanied by a Frigate, and a Ship of fifty Guns, called the *Black Prince*, lately a Privateer out of *Liverpool*, taken by two French Men of War.

Admiral *Warren*, who was a-head, perceiving this, and that the Enemy's Ships of War were also standing on under their Topsails, and setting their Fore-sails, naturally enough grew very impatient, and waited with infinite Anxiety the coming-up of the Commanding Officer, who had shortned Sail, and hauled down the Signal to chace.

The Reason of this Delay seems to have been, that the Commanding Officer had in the Morning sent his Boat, with a Lieutenant, on board Admiral *Warren*, to inform him of the Discovery; which Boat, with all his own, Mr. *Warren* had turned a-drift, to avoid being impeded in the Pursuit; and the Commanding Officer waiting to receive his Boat again, gave the Enemy's Convoy Time to get off: In lying-to for this Boat, and in making Signals, sometimes for the Line a-head, sometimes for the Line a-breast, &c. &c. &c. retarded the Operations near an Hour and an Half, and then the wish'd-for Minute came. Between Three and Four o'Clock the Signal to chace was again hoisted; and at Nine Minutes before Four, the headmost Ships of our Fleet began to engage, and soon after some of the rest; but as an Account of them and the Result has been given already, it is needless to repeat it.

I have left only to say, that it never fell to the Commanding Officer's Lot to engage at all; and can't help observing again, that by the above-mentioned Delay, about a pitiful Boat, we lost the Opportunity of taking the whole Convoy; which Error at last might have been remedied, if, as we could have well spared them, four or five of the Fleet had been detached after the flying Convoy, during the Engagement with the Enemy; as we had, out of Fourteen Line of Battle Ships, but Seven ever engaged, and they a sufficient Over-match for the French who stood the Brunt of the Action. The Ships that engaged were,

The <i>Namur</i> ,	Capt. <i>Boscawen</i> ,
<i>Defiance</i> ,	<i>Grenville</i> ,
<i>Centurion</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,
<i>Princess Louisa</i> ,	<i>Watson</i> ,
<i>Devonshire</i> ,	Adm. <i>Warren</i> ,
<i>Bristol</i> ,	Capt. <i>Montague</i> ,

And one other Ship, whose Name don't instantly occur to my Memory *.

We see here the Consequence of an important Interval; and while we are, no

doubt, very happy in the Success we met with, yet it is very evident what might have been done, if the best Measures had been pursued.—The Consequence of letting Ships get loose, that were bound with Naval Stores to fit up some Men of War at *Canada*, may hereafter prove not of the least Importance.

A

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

WE hear very often of the Barrenness and Poverty of *Scotland*, of the Disaffection, Want of Industry, and Want of Property amongst its Inhabitants: We also hear of great Willingness in the Government and Legislature to cure these Evils, and to remove these Mischiefs, by any Method that can be devised. Now in my poor Opinion, the only effectual Methods that ever can be found for this Purpose, are improving the Country, and employing the People; both of which, if I am not misinformed, are very practicable, in as much as there are very great Tracts of Country that lie absolutely waste, which might be cultivated, and many Thousands of People transport themselves annually, in Search of a precarious Subsistence, into almost all the Climates under Heaven, that might themselves live very well, and contribute to render their Fellow Subjects rich and happy; if, instead of the Labours they run thro' abroad, they would be persuaded to take but half the Pains at home.

Whoever is at all acquainted with historical and political Literature, must know that Complaints of the same Sort were made for 100 Years together, perhaps I might be able to justify the Fact, if I said 200, with regard to *Ireland*, which of late Years is become so much changed for the better, that I doubt if any Thing of the like Nature is to be met with in History; and yet this is so far from having been done by harsh or violent Methods, that it has been performed among themselves, merely by giving the just Praises due to Patriotism, and such Encouragements as are necessary to change the Temper and Genius of a Nation, and to render Industry amiable, by adding a little to those Effects, which she naturally produces: This is necessary in all Climates, to transplant Virtues as well as Fruits; for if they are not soothed and cherished at first by a Warmth, which, tho' given by Art, is agreeable to Nature, they will want Force to bear; and then, out of Impatience, will be left to die, under a false Notion, that the Soil is not rich enough to nourish them. How low and weak the Linnen Manufactory once was in *Ireland*, (which,

by

by the Way, was carried thither from Scotland) and at how great an Height it is now, your intelligent Readers need not to be told. The same Cause will, in most Countries, produce the same Effects; and if in North-Britain, the same Encouragement was giv-

en to Industry, that has been so wisely and generously bestowed in Ireland, no Doubt, the Mountains of one would be found as tractable as the Bogs of the other, and England become so much the better for them both.

ANDREW ENGLISH.

LIST of SHIPS taken on both Sides. Continued from p. 183.

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

A French Privateer of Boulogne, taken by the Furnace Bomb, and brought into Dover.
A French Dogger Privateer, call'd the Happy Return, of Honfleur, taken by the Fly Sloop of War, Capt. Baird, and carry'd into Mount's Bay.

A large Ship, from Marseilles to the Levant, with woollen Cloth, worth above 500,000 Livres, carried by an English Man of War, to Villa Franca.

The Fort de Nantz, a Spanish Galleon, taken by his Majesty's Ships the Gloucester, Capt. Saunders, and the Lark, Capt. Cheap. (See p. 52.)

The St. Philip, from Port Passage for Campeachy, with Bale Goods, &c. 18 Carriage Guns, and 90 Men, worth 30,000*l.* taken by the Blandford Privateer of Bristol, Capt. Stonehouse.

A French Ship, from Marseilles for Naples, with the Prince of Campo Floride's Baggage, carried by an English Privateer into Leghorn.

A French Vessel, with 550 Hogsheads of white Sugar, taken by the Hester Privateer, of New York.

A Spanish Privateer of 40 Guns, that had taken a great many British trading Vessels, taken by the Canterbury Man of War, Capt. Hoare, in her Passage from Cape Breton to Antigua.

A French Ship of 16 Guns, laden with red and white Wine, and some Bale Goods, taken by Capt. Dennis in an American Privateer.

Three Ships from Bourdeaux for Martinico, with valuable Cargoes, taken by an English Man of War.

A French Privateer of 8 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, brought by the Viper Sloop of War into Plymouth.

A French Privateer, brought into the same Place, by the Otter Sloop of War.

Three French Privateers taken by a Bristol Merchantman, hired for a Cruise by the Inhabitants of Barbadoes.

Five French and Spanish Privateers, taken by an English Privateer, and carried to Jamaica.

A French Privateer of 10 Carriage, and 10 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men, belonging to Dunkirk, with several Ransomers on Board, taken by the Granada Bomb, and brought into the Humber.

The St. Joseph, from Martinico, taken by a Privateer of New York.

The Foudroyant, James Macquet, a French Privateer, from Havre de Grace, taken off Flamborough Head by the Hazard Sloop, Capt. Grant, and brought into Yarmouth.

The Heureux, and the Dauphine, both from Bayonne for St. Domingo, laden with Wine, &c. taken by the Warren Galley Privateer, Capt. Wilson.

A French Ship outward bound, carried by an American Privateer into New York; and a Privateer from the Havanna drove on Shore near Cape Hatteras, and lost with all the Crew.

Six French Privateers, taken by the Fitzroy and Knowles, two Privateers of Antigua.

A large Spanish Ship from Cadiz for America, taken by some English Privateers, carried to Lisbon.

A Spanish Ship of 200 Tons, laden with barr'd Silver, and other valuable Goods, drove on Shore by two English Men of War near Porto Rico.

La Marianne, a Privateer of Calais, taken by the Granada Sloop, Capt. Evans.

The Tavignon, a Privateer of St. Malo's, 24 Guns and 120 Men, taken after three Hours Engagement by his Majesty's Ship the Grand Turk.

The N. S. del Buenel Configo, a Register Ship, 24 Guns and 150 Men, from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres, reckon'd worth 120,000*l.* having three Governors with their Ladies, and other Passengers, who had Ventures to the Amount of 27,000*l.* taken by the King George, Prince Frederick, and Duke Privateers, and carried to Lisbon.

A French Brigantine, with 100 Hogheads of Rum, and a Spanish Ship from the Canaries for the Havanna, both valued at 10,000*l.* taken by the Men of War station'd on the Leeward Islands.

The Brave, a French Privateer, 5 Carriage, 16 Swivel Guns, and 75 Men, from Bayonne, carried by the Blandford Man of War into Lisbon.

A rich ship carried into Curacao, by his Majesty's Ship the Dreadnought, and there ransom'd for upwards of 25,000 Pieces of Eight.

A Spanish Snow, from La Vera Cruz for the Havanna, and a Ship with Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, &c. from Cape Francois for Nantz, both taken by the Nelly Privateer of New York.

The Flora, a French Man of War of 22 Guns, and a French Privateer of 12 Guns, taken by the Greyhound Privateer, and carried into St. Kit's.

The Bellona of Nantz, a French Privateer of 36 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, taken by the Edinburgh, Nottingham and Eagle, and brought into Plymouth.

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPS taken from the ENGLISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE Thomas and Robert, Tavernor, from Newfoundland for Poole, carried into Brest.

The Italian Galley, Wannell, from Newfoundland for London, carried into St. Malo's.

The Benjamin and Betty, Fleming, first taken by the Judea Privateer of Bayonne, of 16 Guns and 210 Men; retaken by the Monmouth; taken again, 20 Leagues West of the Lizard, by the Mary Magdalen, a French Privateer of 22 Guns and 250 Men.

The Louisbourg Fireship, Capt. Delamotte, carried into Granville, after a brave Resistance.

The Hinchinbrook Sloop of War, 14 Guns, separated from Townshend's Squadron in a Storm, and with a Jury-mast up, taken after 3 Hours brave Defence against a much superior Force, and carried into St. Malo's.

The John and Thomas, Brownhill, from Liverpoole to St. Kit's, taken by the French.

A Brigantine from New England for Annapolis Royal, taken by two French Privateers.

The Guernsey Lilly, Mourant, and two other Vessels, from Guernsey for Southampton, taken.

The Lovely Anne, Harley, for Jamaica, carried into St. Jago de Cuba.

The Thomas and Jane, Vibert, from Jersey for Barbadoes, carried into France.

The William and Mary, Stillson, from New England to Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Three Friends, Tovell, from Southampton to Jersey, taken by the French.

The Martha and Elizabeth, Seager, from Newfoundland for Poole; and the Roscot Privateer of Guernsey, both taken by the Spaniards.

The Seahorse, Fowler, from Southampton for Guernsey, carried into Morlaix.

The Betty and Jenny, Mac Clow, from Irwin for Barbadoes; a Ship from Boston; and several other Vessels from the North American Colonies, bound to Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, carried into Martinico.

The Charming Molly, Whaley, from Newfoundland for Dartmouth; and the Sarah, Lyde, from Newfoundland for Topsham, both carried into Granville.

The Betty, M^cElvanny, from Antigua for London, carried into Cherbourg.

The Italian Merchant, Watson; the Mary, Mackenzie; and the Tryton, Hornby, all three from London to the Leeward Islands, taken by the French. The first was afterwards retaken.

The Popham, Everard, from Barbadoes for Carolina, carried into Porto Rico.

The Loyal Catherine, White, from London to Carolina, carried into the Havanna.

The Rover, Neal, of Bristol, from Bonny; the Squirrel, Hervey; and the Grand Duke, Caswell, carried to Martinico.

The Tyger, of Port Mahon, Capt. Byan, from Gibraltar for London, drove on Shore in Chale Bay, the South Part of the Isle of Wight, and beat to Pieces, and 15 Invalids, and a Spanish Woman Passenger drowned.

The Rose, from Virginia for London, taken by the French, but afterwards lost.

The Two Brothers, Wadmore, from Southampton for Plymouth, taken by a French Privateer off Portland.

The Neptune, Capt. Goddard, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, taken by the French and carried into Laogan.

The George and Polly, Meaton, from Carmarthen for London, taken by a French Privateer, and ransom'd for 180*l.*

The

The Duke of Cumberland, Lawfon, from Falmouth for Barbadoes and St. Kit's, carried to St. Malo's.

The Two Brothers, Welchman, from St. Kit's for London, carried into ditto.

The Jane, Lion, from South Carolina to Lisbon, taken by the Tyger Man of War, 54 Guns, who took out the Crew, and burnt the Ship.

The Caesar, Conory, from St. Kit's for London, carried into St. Malo's by the Cerf Privateer, which sunk going into the Harbour, and all the Crew perished.

A Brigantine from Leghorn, carried into St. Malo's.

The Hornet Sloop of War, and the King William Storeship, 600 Ton, with 114 Pieces of Iron-Ordinance, and other valuable Stores for Jamaica, valued at 50,000 £ . both taken off Berryhead by a stout French Privateer.

The Cape Breton, Carter, from Newfoundland, taken by a French Privateer.

The Friendship, Young, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Briton Ferry, Hogg, from Milford for London, taken by the French.

The Henry Brigantine, Stimpson, from New York for the Mediterranean, taken off Tariff.

The Eleanor, Craven, taken by two Spanish Privateers, but foundered soon after, and 12 of the Crew drowned; 17 were saved by the Privateer, and 10, in their small Boat, after two Days and a Night, without Compaſs or Viſuals, arrived at Penſance.

The Sampſon, Baker, from Newfoundland, carried into Galicia.

The George, Gaden, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, drove aſhore on the Coaſt of Provence, and ſeized by the French.

The Pelican, Ham, from London for St. Kit's, taken by the Count Lowendahl Privateer of Dunkirk, and carried into Breſt.

The King Farmer, French, from Newfoundland for Viana, carried into a Spaniſh Port.

A Sloop of Bermuda, Conyers; the Dolphin, Pitts; and the Unity, Evans, of Philadelphia, all bound for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.

[To be continued.]

Westminster Journal, June 6, N^o 233.

HEADS of SELF-EXAMINATION,
proper to be uſed by every ELECTOR in
GREAT BRITAIN, before he either gives
or promiſes his VOTE.

HAVE I thoroughly conſidered the Privileges, which, as a Briton, I have a Right to enjoy? How much of them I do enjoy, and wherein my Birth-right has been invaded?

Do I put a juſt Value upon the Right I have, by the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, to aſſent to all thoſe Laws by which I am to be governed?

Have I reflected, that when I chuſe a Man to repreſent me, I convey to him, for the Time of his Representation, all my own Share of the legislative Power? That I am obliged to abide by his Vote and Decision, or that Decision of a Majority which his Vote may contribute to make?

Ought not a Man, thus entruſted, to be of known Abilities, one whom I believe capable to diſtinguiſh what is for the Good of his Country, and to detect any miniſterial Frauds and Deluſions?

Ought not his Integrity to be equal to his Capacity, that I may with Confidence entruſt him in the Way of Court Wiles and Corruption, and have a well-grounded Hope that he will remain firm?

What is the Man who now offers to repreſent me? Do I know him well? Do ſuch

of my Neighbours and Fellow-Citizens, on whole Opinion I can rely, know him?

If known, what is his general Character in private Life? Is he honeſt to his Tradeſmen, kind to his Family, regular in his Conduct, not addicted to any notorious Vice, nor in Danger of growing neceſſitous by living at too much Expence?

Without theſe private good Qualities, have I any Reaſon to think he will be faithful to his Conſtituents, regardful of Poſterity, ſteady in his Principles, frugal of the publick Treafure, and reſolute againſt all the Temptations of Riches or Honours?

How has he behaved in the Offices he has borne as a Magiſtrate; or what Uſe has he made of his Influence, on former Occaſions, among his Neighbours and Dependents?

Is he a Man of ſuch Senſe and Experience, that I would chuſe, abſtracted from the Conſideration of his Fortune or Figure, to entruſt him with the Decision of my Property in a diſputed Caſe, or with the Care of my Intereſt in a Matter that required Vigilance and Application?

Has he ever before had a Seat in Parliament? How did he then behave? Was he tempted, and did he not fall? Was his Steadfaſtneſs from a virtuous Principle, or becauſe the Miniſter did not bid up to his Price? Did he liſten at all to Propoſitions of making eaſy, and did he bargain and higgie in a manner to create Suſpicion?

Has he any Sons, Brothers, Nephews, Kin-

Kinsmen, or Friends lately provided for, or to be provided for thro' his Interest?

If he has but just kept on the Form of Honesty for a Time, but seems inclinable to part with the Thing itself at a proper Season, and for *due Consideration*; ought I not to suspect he has done this only to draw from me, and my Fellow Electors, another Vote in his Favour, that he may sell us effectually in the Course of another Seven Years?

Does he want to buy my Suffrage, or bias me, by some Favour or Gratitude, to give it in Defiance of Laws that make both him and me guilty in such a Compact? How do I know he would not sell my Rights and Privileges, if any Man in Power should bargain for them upon the same Principles?

Has he a Fortune sufficient to keep him above corrupt Dependence, and is he averse to lessen or encumber that Fortune in order to procure a Seat? Or is his Estate already involved, and does he push for a Seat with such an Expence, that the Protection of it will be necessary for him if ever he gets it? As in the former of these Cases I have a reasonable Ground for Confidence, have I not in the latter almost an assured Prospect of being betray'd, if I trust him?

Is he well acquainted with our present Constitution, and well affected to that Form of it which makes the People's Election, or Declaration in Parliament, the best Right of a Sovereign? Without this, can he be a good Subject of King GEORGE, or a sound Member of that Community, in which Provision is made for maintaining the Rights and Privileges I claim to enjoy?

Does not the Well-being of Posterity, as well as of the present Age, depend upon what shall be done on this important Occasion? Is not my Part of this Work, as an Elector, equal to that of any other Man in the same Community? Have I any Excuse therefore, can I have any, either to my Country, or my own Conscience, for saying, I am but one, and my Vote can be of no great Consequence among many?

May not my Voice be decisive in the Election of a Representative, as the Voice of him thus elected may be in a Law, to determine the Weal or Bane of this Kingdom? If I give it amiss therefore, either corruptly or inconsiderately, am I not guilty of the highest publick Crime that can be thought of in Civil Society?

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

AS more Laws for regulating Elections have been enacted by the present, than

June, 1747

by any former Parliament, nothing but *Honesty*, one would think, in the Persons concern'd, can be wanting, if the *ensuing Elections* are not made with great *Equity* and *Justice*.

But the Sense of the People, in their *Representative Body*, would be much more certainly taken, if the *little Boroughs*, called, long ago, the *rotten Part* of our Constitution, were *disfranchis'd*, or had such Additions made to them by taking *other Places* into the same *Franchises*, as would make the *Electors* for every two Members, something near a *just Proportion* of all the *Freemen* of the Kingdom.

For Example, if the Borough of *Camelford*, lately advertised to be *dispos'd of*, was added to four or five more *Cornish Boroughs*, in the Manner of the *Scotch Burghs* (who all of them before the Union chose *separate Commissioners* to serve in the *Scotch Parliament*) and the whole Number of Members for *Cornwall* was thus reduced from *Forty-four* to about *Ten*; would not that Part of the Kingdom be much more *equally represented*? And might not such great Towns as *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, and many others, be then *represented likewise*, and yet the House of Commons not made more *numerous* than at present?

The Idea of a *Borough*, Value 30*l.* a Year, that enables a Purchaser to put in *two Members*, to be sold at such a Time as this, is indeed *shocking*. I did not expect to see the Advertisement continued, because a *few Thousands* gives a M———r, at once, *half as much Interest* as there is in the whole City of *London*.

It would, in my Opinion, be glorious at the End of a Parliament, when a *new Election* is just coming on, to take this into Consideration, and provide a *Remedy* for so great a *Grievance*.—But as we must despair of seeing it done at this Time, suppose the *Electors* for the *Counties*, *Cities*, and *great Towns*, should insist upon the new Candidates *promoting such a Law* as soon as they come into the House?

I am, &c.

Q. R.

Westminster Journal, June 13. N^o 289.

In this Paper, occasion'd by the Reports of dissolving the Parliament, which soon after happen'd, Mr. Touchit says:

BAKER who should To-day tell me, my Bread was not wholesome unless it stood in the Oven while his Glase ran out 7 Times, and To-morrow should insist upon my eating it at the End of 6 Glasses only, without giving me a very good

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Reason

Reason for his Change of Opinion, I should think a very bad Judge to fix the Regimen of my Diet. I should be apt to deal with him no more, and look out for some Person of more Discretion to furnish my Cupboard. But if I had myself always thought 3 Glasses sufficient, and he, after a long Time tying me down to 7, as the least that could preserve my Health, should once, for some little Conveniency of his own, shorten his Time of Baking, without pretending he had any Rule for what he did; should I not have Room to suspect his Honesty, as well as his Understanding?

I have seen a Statesman compared to a Sausage-maker, and why not a Baker? If there be nothing just in the Similitude, let it stand for nothing.—We now proceed to talk of Ministers and Parliaments.

Nobody can deny that Parliaments were anciently chosen whenever their Advice was wanted; that they have continued themselves, for their own Convenience, and have been continued by a King for his; that it was thought a great Point gained, at the Revolution, to have their Being confined to 3 Years, till the greater Wisdom acquired 30 Years after, found it convenient to lengthen their Lives to 7; and that if we are grown wiser still, and in 30 Years more find 6 Years better than 7, it is impossible to guess what may be discovered by future Observation. It was formerly a wide Step, from no Parliament to a Parliament of 18 Years, and it would not be more strange, if from one of 6, and a good-natur'd one too, the Reason of whose Dissolution it was difficult to divine, a better-natur'd one, if such could be procured, should accept of, and enact its own Existence for a Length of Time that is unprecedented.

If I talk in a rambling uncertain Manner, is not the Subject so that I am treating of? Let any Man tell me, if he can, what is the true Length of these *Olympicks* of ours. Is it 1 Year, 18 Years, 3 Years, 7 Years, 6 Years, or any Time during Pleasure? Which is the most secure for the Constitution, or the most convenient for the Curators of our Health?

That Reasons, of some Kind or other, will be always assigned for Alterations of this Nature, we cannot in the least doubt: I have heard several on the present Occasion, and considered them according to the best Lights I have into the Subject. But ought there not to be something certain in a Matter so essential to the Constitution? If the last Term was too long, few would have complained to have seen it shortened, by the same joint Authority that before fixed it, in a much greater Degree: I might have said, no-body, except those,

who on such Occasions, every one will know how to except.

Then he humorously considers the Reasons suggested for the sudden Dissolution; as, That the *Dutch* would not declare War, whilst a Parliament was, by its Constitution, so near expiring as to have but one Session more to come; and therefore were willing first to see how a new Parliament would stand disposed with regard to the Measures for carrying on the War: That it will save a great deal of Money in the Elections: That it will prevent Feuds: And that it will frustrate the Designs of the *French*, who, if they had Time, might throw in large Sums upon us, in order to get a *Frenchified* Parliament. After which he says:

My old Friends, in the Country Interest, will perhaps blame me for insisting so long in Defence of these Reasons or Pretexts. They may tell me, that another and better Motive than either of these, might be assign'd for the Conduct I have endeavour'd to explain; that it is in order to surprize both Electors and Candidates, and ruin the Interest of those Gentlemen, who could not fail of Success if they had but the bare Time to visit their Friends.—But if this be the Case, may not Diligence on one Side be a Match for Artifice on the other? Every Gentleman's natural Interest, which is given him by his Estate, his Residence, his good Behaviour, or any other personal Quality, must be confined to a narrow Compass, and may very soon be tried to the utmost. And without some of these Recommendations, or a great publick Character, by which a Gentleman is known to the whole Nation, the Pretensions of a Candidate, let them bear the Stamp of Court or Country, should weigh but little with Electors.

Westminster Journal, June 20. N^o 290.

Of GENEROSITY or BENEVOLENCE.

NOTHING can be more self-evident, than that every real Principle will operate uniformly. Let a Man be ever so liberal on particular Occasions, and to particular Persons, if I see the same Person ungenerous towards other Objects equally deserving, when he is equally able to assist them, I must conclude, that the first Instance was not the Effect of a settled Principle of Generosity and Benevolence of Nature; but that it proceeded from some indirect Motive, or, at best from an imperfect and uneven Disposition; so very imperfect and uneven a one, that such a Person is noways entitled to the amiable Character of a benevolent and generous Man.—If he be profuse in his Entertainments, and munificent in his publick Donations,

tions, but cold and sparing in private Instances, his seeming Generosity can be no better than *Vanity*, *Popularity*, an Affectation of being in the *Fashion*, or some political Design: It cannot be *Humanity*; it cannot be *Good Nature* and *Benevolence*; it cannot be *Brotherly Love*; it cannot be *Christian Charity*: For, such a Disposition, like the Goodness of the *Deity*, would be the same in *Secret*, as it is in the *Eye of the World*; exerting itself, uniformly, upon every proper Object, according to the Wants and real Merits of it, and the Ability of the Donor.

If, on Account of *Party*, *personal Dislike*, arising, perhaps, from some little Imperfections, or Misconduct, or from some imaginary, or real Affront, or Injury, he can, for a Course of Years, be unmoved by the Distresses of the most worthy and most moving Objects: If he not only refuses to assist them when it is in his Power, but, in order to justify his Want of Compassion towards them, endeavours to prejudice and indispose the rest of the World; if farther (and this any one who has seen much of the World must often have observ'd,) these *personal Dislikes* or *Resentments*, with the *Insensibility*, and *injurious Treatment*, proceeding from them, be the Effect of Injuries done, and not receiv'd *; such a one (to use the Language of an inspired Writer) may give all his Goods to feed the Poor; nay, he may give his Body to be burned, and, yet, be without Generosity. True Generosity is the genuine Offspring of a good-natur'd, humane, benevolent Disposition, which extends itself to every Creature that is capable of Pleasure and Pain; and prompts a Man, for his own Sake, to remove any Uneasiness, and give every Degree of innocent Pleasure, because his *Fellow-feeling* makes the Misery and Happiness of every other Being, even of his most bitter Enemies, his Uneasiness and Joy. This Want of Feeling is not only inconsistent with Generosity and true Christian Charity, but so opposite to our innate Compassion, that it is strongly, and beautifully entitled, *Inhumanity*; as if every one who is destitute of it, had divested himself of his proper Nature, the Nature of a Man, and brought an Infamy, not only upon his Religion, but his Species.—In order that Conversation may be mutually agreeable, that Commerce may be mutually useful, that Friendship may be mutually delightful and sweet, the Author of our Beings has kindly dispos'd us, by Nature, to be, in some Measure, what the Author of Christianity requires, and teaches us, by his Example, as well as Precept, to be, viz. kindly af-

fection'd, to put on Bowels of Compassion, to be tender-hearted; to be — every Thing that conspires to promote universal Happiness. It is the Corruption of our Nature, gradually superinduc'd; it is being (as *Shakespear* finely says) *backneyed in the Ways of Men*, that makes us selfish and inhuman. Were this most excellent Virtue of Benevolence as universal in the Hearts of Men, as it was originally implanted in our Nature, and is most emphatically recommended by our Religion; what a Foretaste would this World give us of the Society of Heaven! those Regions of pure Love and unmixed Felicity! But the present State of a great Part of the World gives us a lively, but a dreadful Picture of the Society of Fiends, among whom dwell, and will for ever dwell, universal Malevolence, and universal Misery.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY giving the following a Place in your Collection, you will not only shew a timely Zeal for the Honour and Welfare of your Country, but a tender Regard for fair Trade and Commerce.

PHILANGLUS.

A Representation of the CONTRAST between FAIR TRADERS, &c. and HAWKERS, &c. humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Publick.

FAIR Traders, being Occupiers of Houses, must either purchase, build and uphold, or hire Houses to dwell in; they must pay all Parliamentary Taxes, and the several expensive Rates to their respective Parishes: What Hawkers pay is scarce discernable.

What have *Burgesses* more than the Name to boast of, or what do Heritages, Servitudes, or Freedoms, in Cities and Boroughs avail, so long as Hawkers, &c. travelling from Place to Place, are tolerated, for a Trifle, to sell, or expose to Sale, all Sorts of Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes in every Village? — By countenancing of Hawkers, &c. the Desire of putting out our Sons Apprentices, and consequently the Number and Value of the Stamps on Apprentices Indentures, do daily decrease, Houses become less inhabited, and Lands less cultivated; the proper Circulation of Cash is greatly impeded, Trade in Cities and Boroughs vastly declines, and every valuable

* This Observation is so general, that it has occasioned a proverbial Saying: Forgive me the Injuries you have done me.

Science therein mourns her Decay: *Melancholy Symptoms of a consumptive Nation!* No Man in his Senses cares to cast good Seed among Thorns. — Believe me, Readers, I think Smugglers and Hawkers are the Thorns that choke the good Seed: They impoverish the Land on which they grow, they draw away the Fodder from off the good Ground, and send the unimproved Produce abroad: By them our Wool and current Cash are bartered away for superfluous Exoticks, which are imposed on the People not only privately, but publicly, in Defiance of Law; this plainly shews either a Temerity or Selfishness in some Directors, or some Defect in the Law. — Hawkers have greater Opportunities to vend smuggled Goods than Householders: Every additional Tax laid on Fair Traders and Householders, must, of course, render them less able to contend with those that are otherwise. — Taxes, Parish Rates, and the Maintenance of Families, greatly heighten the CONTRAST. — What is got by Smugglers, or what is paid for Vague Licences, are little better than the Spoils of Fair Traders and Housekeepers. — It is better, therefore, to part with a single Branch, than weaken or hazard all the Branches of the publick Revenue. — The Caution holds good for the political as well as for the natural Body. — Britons! Have no Fellowship with the Members that hurt the Body, but rather reprove them: Nay, rather prevent them! I say, rather prevent them! The Saving of high Duties entices, and Necessity drives many to commit Frauds: These Stumbling-Blocks, wise Governors take Care to remove: It tends more to the Honour of Superiors to prevent Evil-doing, than punish Evil-doers. — By doing Things that ought, and leaving undone those that ought not to be done, the Nation will be profited, and his Majesty reign secure in the Hearts of his Subjects.

*In chusing members, Britons, now be wise!
Fair traders foes, and hawkers friends; despise;*

Let those give laws that do by merit rise!

Think on, ye chosen, those by whom you're chose;

*Their trade protect against inveterate foes,
And heal its wounds before next session's close!*

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

GOING thro' White-Hart Court in Gracechurch-street the other Day, I stepp'd into the Quakers Meeting, and heard several of the Country Preachers recomending to the Auditory, in very pathetick Terms, the paying a strict Regard, and universal Obedience, to the Dictates of the Word with-

in; this, as they said, would be a sufficient Guide and Instructor in all the necessary and essential Parts of Religion, and that the Want of this Regard had occasioned all the Disorders we now see existing in the World. This Doctrine, on my Return home, I examined by the Written Word, and found there the same Truths inculcated in the most beautiful Language, which I have endeavoured to represent in the following Lines.

The INTERNAL MONITOR.

*This shall be the Covenant that I will make
with the House of Israel: I will put my
Law in their inward Parts, and write
it in their Hearts.* Jer. xxxi. 33.

THOU * need'st not say, with mental sighs, O man!

Who will unfold *Jehovah's* mystick plan?
Who bring the sacred pandects from the sky?
That we may hear, and with the terms comply.

Who perch upon the morning's early
And waft it to us from beyond the seas?

Or, who descend to the unmeasur'd deep,
And fetch it where eternal waters sleep?
For in thy heart the word's divinely wrote,
Indelible and fair, without a blot.

Speaks ev'ry tongue beneath the cope of
heav'n,

Extensive as the light! to all 'tis giv'n.

Unto this oracle attention give!

Obeys its dictates, and thy soul shall live.

Nor need'st † thou say, wherewith,
alas! shall I

Approach the great, eternal deity?

Or how prostrate myself to gain his eye?

Shall I before his awful presence come

With yearling calves, in a full hecatomb?

Will rams in thousands please from *Bosjan's*
soil?

Or, shall I give ten thousand rills of oil?

Shall my first-born be offer'd as a toll?

The body's fruit ransom the guilty soul?

No! — none of these *Jehovah* will delight;

Thy heart is conscious of the thing that's
right:

The rule is short — Be merciful, be just,

And humbly in thy Maker put thy trust.

A Genuine INDIAN RECIPE for the BITE of a MAD DOG.

TAKE of Native and Falsitious Cinna-
bar, of each 10 Grains; and of Musk,
16 Grains. Let these be powdered, and
well mixed together, which take all at once
in a Tea Cup full of Arrack. This will
secure the Patient; 30 Days after which,
the Dose must be repeated. It should be
taken as soon as possible, after the Bite is
received; and if the Patient has any Symp-
tom of the Disease upon him, the second
Dose must be repeated 3 Hours after the first.

CHLOE

* Deut. xxx. 11. Rom. x. 6.

† Mic. vi. 6.

CHLOE SLEEPING. *Set by Mr. ABINGTON.* 285

Be still, ye winds, *Chloe's* a-sleep, Ye murm'ring
wa-ters gent-ly glide: Ye mos-sy banks, your
verdure keep; Ye flow'rs, ap-pear in
all your pride. Ye mos-sy banks, your
ver-dure keep; Ye flow'rs, ap-pear in
all your pride.

2.
Raise, raise, ye songsters of the grove,
To harmony your little throats;
Each with, each latent passion move,
With all your thrilling am'rous notes,
3.
Your leafy arms, ye beeches, spread,
And with the elms and oaks entwine;

Whilst fragrant dews drop on her head
From rose-buds, and the egplantine.

4.
Morpheus, strew thy poppies round,
In leaden sleep confine her fast;
Her mantle's loose, her loins unbound,
Ye graces, revel round her waist.

MIRA

MIRA and COLIN, A SONG.

I.

THE morn was fair, the sky serene,
The face of nature smil'd,
Soft dews impearl'd the tufted plain,
And daisy-painted wild:
The hills were gilded by the sun,
Sweet breath'd the vernal air,
Her early hymn the lark begun,
To sooth the shepherd's care.

II.

When *Mira* fair, and *Colin* gay,
Both fam'd for faithful love,
Delighted with the rising day,
Together sought the grove:
And near a smooth translucent stream
That silent stole along,
Thus *Colin* to his matchless dame
Address'd the tender song.

III.

Hark! *Mira*, how from yonder tree
The feather'd warblers sing,
They tune their artless notes for thee,
For thee, more sweet than spring:
How choice a fragrance thro' the air
Those spring-born blossoms shed!
How seems that violet proud to rear
Its purple-tinctur'd head!

IV.

Ah! *Mira*, had the tuneful race
Thy heart-bewitching tongue,
Who would not fondly haunt the place,
Enamour'd while they sung?
Ye flow'rs, on *Mira*'s bosom prest,
Ne'er held ye place so fair,
Tho' oft ye breathe on *Venus*' breast,
And scent the *Graces* hair.

V.

Shall I to gems compare thine eyes,
Thy skin to virgin snows,
Thy balmy breath, to gales that rise
From ev'ry new-blown rose?
Ah, nymph! so far thy charms outshine
The fairest forms we see,
We only guess at things divine
By what appears in thee.

VI.

'Twas thus enamour'd *Colin* sung
His love-excited lays,
The grove with tender echoes rung,
Resounding *Mira*'s praise:
And thus cries *Love*, who sported near,
And wav'd his silken wings,
What wonder, since the nymph's so fair,
So fond the shepherd sings?

On a YOUNG LADY.

HERE native graces with sound judgment grow,
And in one easy stream united flow.

When she but looks or speaks, with joy we hear,

She courts the soul into the eye, and ear.
Beauty alone bears a resistless sway, [obey:
And makes mankind, with joy and pride,
But, 'oh! when sense is with the graces
join'd, [mind;

The woman's sweetness with the manly
When nature with a partial hand does mix
The most engaging charms of either sex;
What's her command, but that we all adore
The noblest work of her almighty power?

To CHLOE.

CHLOE, in vain those looks you dart
Which your conceit discover;
Like you, I can secure my heart,
And seem the fondest lover.
A complaisance in looks and sighs,
I pay with as much ease,
As you can fancy the disguise
To be what most does please.

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE.

CÆLIA.

TOO partial, *Damon*, are thy lays,
In *Chloe*'s and *Amelia*'s praise;
See! am not I as young?
Am I less soft, less gay, less fair?
Have I not lips, and eyes, and hair?
Then, *Damon*, O the truth declare!
Why have not I been sung?

DAMON.

The nymphs you hate, the nymphs you scorn,
With rival wreaths my brows adorn:
'Tis this awakes my lyre.
They tend my lambskins, and rejoice
To see me move, to hear my voice:
Like theirs were lovely *Cælia*'s choice,
Her presence would inspire.

CÆLIA.

Suppose each morning I should twine
A garland, for no brows but thine;
Shall I be then supreme?
If I sit by thee every day,
To hear thee sing, to see thee play;
Then say, O *Damon*, pr'ythee say,
Shall *Cælia* be thy theme?

DAMON.

Amelia then, tho' heavenly bright,
Nor *Chloe*, fair as rising light,
With *Cælia* shall contend;
I'll praise thy wit, thy shape, thy mien;
Thy charms shall speak thee beauty's queen;
In thee *Diana* shall be seen,
And every nymph shall bend.

DELIA TRIUMPHANT.

HER lessen'd worship *Venus* mourn'd:
Cupid took up his quiver:
Against the foe so fierce he burn'd,
He'd shoot her thro' the liver.

How

How chang'd at sight of *Delia's* charms
 'Twas easy to discover :
 He gaz'd ; he dropp'd th' unheeded arms :
 The fury turn'd a lover.

Thus did the god the nymph intreat :
 ' O fairer than my mother !
 ' Yield to be mine ; she shall commit
 ' Her vengeance to another.
 ' Thine ? *Delia* cries—vain, stingsless brave ?
 ' I claim thee and thy treasure :
 ' Thy darts my prize, thyself my slave,
 ' To guide them at my pleasure.

With that she seiz'd him by the wing,
 And bound him with her garter :
 Nor would he break the fatal string,
 Resign'd her living martyr.

The spiteful wag, e'er since confin'd,
 Resolves the most to make on't ;
 And, Satan-like, to all mankind
 Does mischief for the sake on't.

To ZEPH A.

TO distant scenes, a thousand thousand
 miles !

Where *Boreas* rages, or *Zephyrus* smiles ;
 Far ! even to the world's remotest end,
 I'd fly to serve my valuable friend ;
 So she approv'd my labours, and pursu'd
 The faithful means concerting for her good :
 But when to me, and to herself, unkind,
 Mistrust prevails upon her doubting mind ;
 While, deep in cares and treacheries involv'd,
 She's long resolving, and yet ne'er resolv'd ;
 When all's misconstrued that I act or do,
 As base effects of interested view,
 My soul indignant, th' imputation spurns,
 Resents, and pities, and forgives by turns,
 And for my suffering friend sincerely }
 mourns.

The Twelfth ELEGY of the Second Book of
 PROPERTIUS.

Translated closely into ENGLISH.

By the Honourable Major P——.

WHO first drew *Cupid* a young boy and
 blind, [sign'd :
 With skill, no doubt, the moral piece de-
 He saw how lovers with fond childish play,
 Lavish in idle cares their hours away.
 His airy wings the artist too exprest,
 Flutt'ring in wanton sport from breast to
 breast ;
 (For so our hopes no constant measure know,
 And tides of joy alternate ebb and flow.)
 And arm'd his little hands with pointed
 darts,
 To shew his tyranny o'er human hearts.
 With fatal certainty he draws his bow,
 And unobserv'd directs the silent blow :

Too well I ken how each fell arrow stings ;
 But sure the wanderer has lost his wings :
 For settled here, he rages in my breast,
 And my poor wearied soul can find no rest.
 Ah ! cease a wretched spectre to invade !
 Attack some blooming youth or haughty
 maid :

Me, thy old servant and thy poet spare ;
 Else who shall sing the triumphs of thy war ?
 My Muse oppress'd, now scarce one note can
 raise ;

Restore my liberty, I'll sound thy praise.
 I will describe thy *Cynthia's* air and mein,
 Those eyes, that shape, that grace in mo-
 tion seen.

Harmonious beauty shall my song inspire ;
 And love's bright torch shall set the world
 on fire.

The OXFORD DUN.

Nil ortum tale. HOR.

INSPIRE my lays, ye sweet celestial
 throng !

Join in my labour, and promote the song ;
Oxonia's dun provokes the poet's pen,
 A wretch detested both by gods and men :
 Attend, ye debtors ! with indulgent ear,
 What scarce the Muse can speak without
 a tear,

And what, alas ! poor poets mostly fear.

Tell me no more of beasts in foreign lands,
 'Midst *Scythia's* snows, or hot *Arabia's* sands ;
 What frightful creatures haunt *Numidia's*
 woods,

Or monster-bearing *Nile's* tumultuous floods !
 Sure, breathes no fiercer monster than a dun,
 Beneath the rising, or the setting sun :
 Full well I know the *Syren's* crafty wiles,
 His dark intentions, and his ghastly smiles :
 Ah ! me, whom want and poverty oppress,
 He ever hunts, and adds to my distress ;
 Like a grim wolf, intent upon his prey,
 Unask'd, he follows where I lead the way :
 Sometimes in gloomy cave the catchpole
 lies,

Sees me unseen, and takes me by surprize ;
 There ever sticks, tenacious of his hold,
 As close as misers hug their idol gold.
Grimalkin so, with seeming sleepy face,
 Hangs nightly watchful o'er some chinky
 place, [tended claws,

Whence with sharp fangs, and wide-ex-
 She leaps in triumph on her captive foes.

Thus roll my tedious hours, at home con-
 fin'd, [mind ;

I feed with dismal thoughts my gloomy
 Sometimes in *Euclid's* mazy circles tread,
 And now the learned page of *Newton* read ;
 At other times more pleasing paths I chuse,
 And court th' assistance of the tender muse :
 Meanwhile a dun his footsteps hither bends,
 And to my lofty citadel ascends,

With

With fullen phiz, slow pace, and flowing
band,
And hideous rolls of paper in his hand;
Where dittoes, horrible to mortal view,
And scores long-lingring wound my breast
anew;

Yet blest, was this the utmost of my pain,
Tho' evils great, yet greater still remain:
He tells me sternly he'll no longer tick,
And vows by heav'n's, he will be paid next
week:

[chill,
Harsh, killing words! which all my vitals
And thro' each vein an icy terror thrill;
In vain to low submissions I descend,
And patience in its various forms commend;
In vain some plausible pretence contrive,
And feign a thousand stories to deceive:
Like *Adria's* rocks, when the loud surges
beat,

He unrelenting stands, while I entreat.

Thus am I teaz'd; despondent of relief,
I use all arts in vain to soothe my grief.
Not joyous talk of friend, nor flowing bowl
Can raise the spirits of my drooping soul;
While gay desires all other breasts employ,
Next week, sad thought, forbids my rising
joy:

[doom,
More fixt than fate, I wait my promis'd
And wish, and hope, next week wou'd ne-
ver come:

[draws near,
Vain wish! vain hope! the destin'd time
When I expect the *Hydra* to appear:

He comes, he comes, my lodgings to explore,
With mangy fist thrice thunders at my door;
Thrice with loud accent makes my room
re'sound,

[found;
I start, half-dead, and curse the well-known
Cold sweats in clammy drops o'er'spread
each part,

[heart.
Quick moves my pulse, and heavy beats my
What cou'd I do? surpriz'd, oppress'd with
fear,

I wood-hole seek, and pant in secret there;
Wood-hole, th' asylum of my safe retreat,
When duns besiege me, or when dangers
threat.

Ye debtors! hence be circumspect, and
wise,
The caitiff watch with more than *Argus'*
Not with more eager care or prudence shun
Fiends, imps and demons, than a scurvy dun.
Oxon, June 16. A. M.

The JOURNEY of LIFE.

An ALLEGORICK ELEGY in the Manner of
Sir WALTER RALEIGH.

By J. C. Esq;

WHILE thro' life's thorny road I go,
I will not want companions too:
A dreary journey, and alone,
Would be, alas! too troublesome.
But company that's choice and good,
Makes trouble hardly understood;

For toil divided, seems to be
No toil, but a felicity.

Therefore will I companions take,
As well for ease, as, safety's sake:
Fair truth shall serve me for a guide;
Justice shall never leave my side.

Integrity, my trusty guard,
Nor will I caution quite discard:
Experience shall my tutor be,
Nor will I wiser seem than he:

Discretion all my thoughts shall weigh,
And modesty my words convey:
Soft innocence protect my sleep,
And charity my purse shall keep.

Thus, thro' this wilderness I'll stray,
Nor ever fear to lose my way.

The sages I sometimes will see,
Be sometimes with the muses free;
With guiltless mirth an hour beguile,
Or with free spoken satire smile;

With meditation often walk,
Or with sweet melancholy talk:

With these companions dear I'll sport,
Nor heed the journey, long or short,
So health supply the doctor's place,
And for a chaplain, I've God's grace.

INSCRIPTION to be engraved on the Mo-
NUMENT of the LADY of the Honourable
GEORGE LYTTLETON, Esq; lately de-
ceased. (See p. 53.)

To the MEMORY of LUCY LYTTLETON,

Daughter of Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, in
the County of Devon, Esq; by Lucy his
Wife, the Daughter of Matthew, Lord
Aylmer; who departed this Life the 19th
of January, 1746-7. Aged Twenty-Nine.

Having employed the short Term assigned to
her here, in the uniform Practice of Reli-
gion and Virtue.

MADE to engage all hearts, and charm
all eyes, [wise;
Tho' meek, magnanimous, tho' witty,
Polite, as all her life in courts had been,
Yet good, as she the world had never seen;
The noble fire of an exalted mind,
With gentlest female tenderness combin'd:
Her speech was the melodious voice of love,
Her song the warbling of the vernal grove;
Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,
Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong;
Her form each beauty of her mind express'd,
Her mind was virtue, by the graces dress'd.

To TH—C—R—W, Esq; on his
Motion carried for erecting, at the Publick
Expence, a Monument to the Memory of the
brave Captain CORNWALL.

O! born to shew, in this degenerate
age,
Some virtue still keeps ling'ring on our stage.
Whole

Whole truth no foul desertions yet disgrace,
And much too honest e'er to be in place;
How grossly they do scan thy patriot scheme!
Who think reward thy motion's only aim;
Some punishment, you judg'd the wretches due,
Whose private piques the publick weal o'er-
threw;
But finding publick justice all too weak,
Her virtuous vengeance on their head to
wreak,
Resolv'd, at least, obliquely to hand down
Their guilt, though grafted on a just renown;
A monument you vote, as virtue's tribute,
Which shrewdly hints the contrast of a gib-
bet.

The CONJURER.

A *Man of sense*, in place or out,
Knows always what he is about:
His scheme he seldom needs to mend,
Because at first he views its end:
Trusting in firmness and address,
He seldom fails of good success.
But *Erico* presents you feats
Of *slight-of-hand*, like *Faux* or *Teats*:
You think the *show* goes farther-on;
He waves his hand, and—*pass!* 'tis gone!
Puzzled and hobbled by the way,
He shifts the scene he cannot play.

The OPINIONS of the ATTORNEY and
SOLICITOR GENERAL upon the new
Act of Parliament relating to WINDOWS.

Quest. 1. WHETHER the Windows
or Lights in Out-houses A
adjoining to the Dwelling-house, such as
Kitchen, Wash-house, Laundry, Bake-
house, Dairy, Brew-house, Malt-house,
Summer-house, Stables, and Coach-houses,
with or without Lodging-rooms over them,
and other Offices used or enjoyed with the
Dwelling-house, are not to be charged to-
gether with the Windows or Lights in such
Dwelling-house?

Q. 2. Whether the Windows or Lights
in the Out-houses not adjoining to the
Dwelling-house, but used or enjoyed there-
with, such as the Out-offices above menti-
oned, and having no other Way to them
but by or thro' a Passage or Entry belong-
ing to the said Dwelling-house, are not to
be charged, together with the Windows or
Lights in such Dwelling-house?

Q. 3. Whether the Windows or Lights
in the Out-houses, which are occupied with
the Dwelling-house, and, have other Ways
or Passages to come to them besides those
thro' the Passage or Entry of the Dwelling-
house, are to be charged?

Answer. We are of Opinion, that all Offices
and Out-houses, whether adjoining or not to
the main House, which, from the Use of them,
are to be considered as Part of the House, and
necessary or convenient to the Dwelling therein;
such as Kitchen, Laundry, Wash-house, &c.
are to be looked upon and charged as Part of
the Dwelling-house.

As to other Offices and Out-houses, such as
Malt-houses, Coach-houses, &c. we think they
ought not to be charged, unless they have Lodg-
ing-rooms in them.

Q. Whether the Windows or Lights in
Dwelling-houses, inhabited by Persons who,
by Reason of their Poverty, are exempted
from the Taxes towards the Church and
Poor, are chargeable with these Duties,

June, 1747

where such Houses contain Ten Windows
or Lights, and upwards?

A. We are of Opinion the Windows in such
Houses are chargeable with these Duties.

Q. Whether a whole Stair-case, as N^o 1.
in the Temple, or any of the other Inns of
Court, is to be charged as a Dwelling-house
for the Number of all the Windows therein,
or whether every Set of Chambers or A-
partments in that Stair-case, is to be char-
ged separate of itself as a distinct Edifice?

A. We conceive that every Set of Chambers
in a Stair-case is to be charged separately as
a distinct Edifice.

It being directed by the said Act, that the
yearly Sum of 2s. shall be paid for every
Dwelling-house, in that Part of Great Bri-
tain called England (omitting Wales and Ber-
wick upon Tweed); and in the following
Clauses of the Act it being directed, that
the 6d. 9d. and 1s. per Window shall be
paid for every Window in every Dwelling-
house within and throughout the whole King-
dom of Great Britain, which shall contain
ten Windows and upwards; and it being
likewise directed by the Act, that the said
several and respective yearly Sums thereby
before charged upon every Window or Light,
contained in every Dwelling-house in Eng-
land, as aforesaid, shall be paid over and
above the said Duty of 2s. it has therefore
been made a Question,—Q. Whether the
Houses in Wales and Berwick are chargeable
with the same yearly Sum of 2s. or only
with the said other Rates or Duties of 6d.
9d. and 1s. per Window?

A. We are of Opinion that Wales and Ber-
wick are within the Intent of this Act, Part
of England, and the Houses there subject to the
2s. Tax.

Q. Whether are the Universities to be
taxed in the several Parishes of the Cities
and Towns in which they are situated, or
by themselves; whether by Assessors of
their own, or by the Assessors for the Pa-
rish?

A. In case any of the Colleges, or Halls, are

O O

not within any Parish, they must be assessed by Assessors to be appointed for such Colleges or Halls; otherwise by the Assessors appointed for the respective Parishes in which they are situate.

Q. Whether Windows which are usually shut up for occasional Uses, to receive in Fuel, or other such like Goods, are chargeable?

A. If they are never used for the Purpose of Lights, but for other occasional Uses only of receiving in Goods, we think they are not chargeable.

In many Dwelling-houses in Market-Towns there are long Shops, which have Windows in a Frame the full Length of such Shops, excepting a Space, for the Door, which sometimes is placed in the Middle of such Window; and there are Windows made over such Doors, and the Partitions between such Window and Door are less than 12 Inches in Breadth. Q. Whether in such Cases are such Windows or Lights, on each Side of such Door, or that above it, to be charged as so many distinct Windows, or but as one Window only?

A. We are of Opinion such Windows or Lights can be charg'd but as one.

Q. Whether, if a House belonging to one Landlord shall be inhabited by two or more Families, who have no Communication to or with each other, and each Family has a separate Apartment in such House, and has an outward Door to each Apartment, shall the same be deemed so many Dwelling-houses as there are Families therein?

A. We think these are to be considered as separate Dwelling-houses.

Q. Whether any of his Majesty's Palaces are chargeable with the said Rates or Duties, or the Treasury, and other publick Offices, or Houses inhabited by Persons by Virtue of their Offices?

A. We are of Opinion that all Houses occupied by any publick Officers by Virtue of their Offices, not Part of the King's Palaces used for the King's Residence, are chargeable with this Duty; but such Palaces themselves are not liable to it.

Q. Whether are Hospitals, Poor-houses and Work-houses, Infirmarys, &c. chargeable with this Duty?

A. We are of Opinion that they are not liable.

D. RYDER.

W. MURRAY.

The following eighty-six Persons are excepted by Name out of the Act for a General Pardon.

EARL of Traquair. — Earl of Kellie. — Robert Maccarty, the pretended Earl of Clancarty. — Sir James Steuart of Good Trees, — Sir John Douglas, — Sir James Harrington, — Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck, — Sir William Dunbar of Durn, — Sir Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, Barts. —

Archibald Steuart, late Provost of Edinburgh. — Peter Barry, M. D. — Thomas Blair of Glasclune. — Alexander Blair, Writer in Edinburgh. — Peter Byers of Tonlay. — James Carnegie of Boylack. — Charles Cumming of Kinnimond. — William Cumming, jun. of Pitully. — Roderick Shisholm of Comar. — Alexander Cameron of Dungalton. — William Drummond of Bahaldie. — William Drummond of Calendar. — James Frazer of Foyers, — Simon Frazer of Avouchnacloy. — John Frazer. — M^r Gelispick. — Hugh Frazer, Son to Alexander Frazer of Leat Clan. — James Farquharson of Balmural. — John Fullerton of Dudwick, jun. — John Dow Frazer of Little Garth. — John Frazer of Browich, late Steward to Lord Lovat. — Thomas Frazer of Gortulez. — Alexander Garioch of Margie. — Arthur Gordon of Carnoussie. — George Gordon of Hawhead. — John Gordon of Abachie. — James Gordon of Gobardie. — Francis Gordon of Mill of Kincardine. — Robert Gordon of Logie, jun. — James Gordon of Clasterum. — Robert Graham of Garrick. — Patrick Grant of Glenmorison. — John Graham of Kilmardinny. — David Hunter of Burntside. — John Halden of Lanrick. — Alexander Halden, his Son. — Andrew Hay, jun. of Ranus. — Alexander Irvine of Drum. — George Kelly. — James Levistonne, late Postmaster of Falkirk. — Cole M^r Donald of Barrisdale. — Gregor M^r Gregor. — Makolm M^r Leod of Raza. — Archibald Menzies of Seyan. — Gilbert Menzies, jun. of Pitfoddes. — Thomas Mercer, Merchant in Aberdeen. — William Moir of Lonemay. — James Moir of Stonywood. — Angus M^r Donald, late Banker at Paris. — James M^r Donald, Brother to M^r Donald of Kinloch Moidart. — John Murray, late Clerk of the Customs at Alloa. — Donald M^r Donald of Inveroy. — John M^r Donald, sen. of Glengary. — Alexander M^r Donald of Glenco. — Robert Murray of Glencarnock. — Thomas Ogilvie of East Mill. — Alexander Ogilvie of Archeries. — Thomas Ogilvie of Coul, Merchant in Dundee. — John Riddle of Grange. — David Robertson of Easter Bleaton. — George Robertson of Faskelly. — James Robertson of Blairfetty. — Alexander Robertson of Strouan. — Duncan Robertson of Drummachean. — Donald Smith, Merchant in Aberdeen. — David Smith of Inveramsay. — Daniel Spalding of Ashentully. — James Stirling of Craig Barnett. — Charles Stuart of Ballachallan. — David Stuart of Kymachin. — Robert Stuart of Killiharry. — John Turner, jun. of Turner Hall. — Alexander Thompson of Fechfield. — David Tulloch of Bughtown. — William Vaughan, jun. of Courtfield, in the County of Monmouth. — Andrew Wauchop of Nidrie, Esq. — And Alexander White, jun. of Ardlehill.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

Kensington, May 29.



THIS Day his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Rear-Admiral Peter Warren. The Ceremony was perform'd by his Majesty in his Closet, the Duke of Montagu, Grand Master, with several of the great Officers of the Court attending. The Sovereign having put on the Ribband, with the Symbol of the Order hanging to it, Bath King of Arms, in the Mantle of the Order, carrying on a Velvet Cushion the Ribband, with the Badge of the Order, introduced Rear-Admiral Warren, who kneeling before the Sovereign, was knighted with the Sword of State; then the Grand Master having received the Ribband, with the Badge of the Order, from Bath King of Arms, presented the same to the Sovereign, who put the Ribband over the Rear-Admiral's Shoulder, he still kneeling; and then he had the Honour of kissing his Majesty's Hand; which done, he rose up, and withdrew.

The same Day this brave Admiral set out for Portsmouth, to take on him the Command of a strong Squadron for his Majesty's Service, which soon failed with a fair Wind.

On the 30th was celebrated the Birthday of the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, when the former enter'd into the 37th, and the latter into the 35th Year of her Age.

FRIDAY, 5.

Came on, at the Court of Common-Pleas, a great Cause, wherein Miss Davids, of Castle-yard, Holborn, was Plaintiff, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Præbendary of Worcester, Canon of Lincoln, and Vicar of Newark upon Trent, Defendant. The Action was laid for 10,000*l.* for Breach of a Promise of Marriage, when, after a Trial which lasted almost all the Day, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and 7000*l.* Damages.

Also came on, in the Court of King's-Bench, a Cause wherein John Stephen Whitaker, was Plaintiff, and Thomas Paulin, Defendant, for Satisfaction to the Plaintiff for his Trouble in collecting the Mobility of St. Giles's together, to go in Procession thro' Westminster with Counsellor Morgan's Ghost, &c. The Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and Ten Guineas Damages.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. John Cooke, for robbing a Woman of a Shilling, and another of Three-halfpence, on the Highway near Hornsey: Samuel Hurlock, for the Murder of John Pitts, his Bedfellow, while in Bed: Richard Ashcraft, for Smuggling, being the first convicted on the late Act: Eliz. Dennis and John Riley, for a Street-Robbery.

MONDAY, 15.

Archibald Stewart, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, appeared upon his Recognizance before the Justiciary Court there, when a Bill for Criminal Letters against him was presented by the Lord Advocate, and the same being past, the Trial was put off till July 3.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session with a most gracious Speech; which see, p. 251.

The following Malefactors, condemned at several Sessions at the Old Bailey, were this Day executed at Tyburn, viz. John Pidgeon, commonly called Sir John Pidgeon, John Exelby, Henry Simms, commonly called Gentleman Harry, John Hudson, and Mary Allen. The rest were reprieved for Transportation. (See p. 52, 146, 241.)

THURSDAY, 18.

A Proclamation was issued, which was printed in the London Gazette of the 20th, for dissolving the Parliament, after their 6th Session, and calling another; the Writs to bear Date on the 22d Instant, and to be returnable on Aug. 13.

SATURDAY, 20.

His Majesty having received certain Advice, that the Plague was broke out in West Barbary, gave Orders for all Ships coming from that Coast to perform Quarentine.

MONDAY, 21.

One Harvey, a noted Smuggler of Suffolk, was tried at the King's-Bench, for Felony without Benefit of Clergy, upon an Outlawry in not surrendering himself to take his Trial for Smuggling pursuant to his Majesty's Order of Council. The Trial lasted above 5 Hours, and the Affair was very learnedly argued by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir John Strange, Mr. Ford, &c. Mr. Purcas opened the Indictment; and the Information before Mr. Burdus, his certifying it under his Hand and Seal to the Duke of Newcastle, his Grace's laying it

before his Majesty in Privy Council, his Majesty's issuing his Order of Council thereupon, its being printed in the *Gazette*, and Copies having been sent to the Sheriff of the County, having been fully proved, the Jury found those Facts for the King; but the Sheriff not having proclaimed and stuck up the said Order of Council in two Market Towns near the Place where the Offence was committed, on two Market Days, pursuant to the late Act against Smuggling, the Jury found that Fact, which quashed all the rest, for the Prisoner; upon which the Court ordered that the Prisoner should be taken back to *Newgate*, and there detained in order to take his Trial for Smuggling.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Crisp Gascoyne, Esq; Alderman of *Vintry Ward*, and *Edward Davis*, Esq; Alderman of *Queenhithe Ward*, were chosen Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing.

Was held a General Court of the *East-India Company*, in which the Chairman acquainted them with what Advice the Court of Directors had received relating to the taking of *Fort St. George* by the *French*; and that the Loss the Company sustained thereby amount to 180,000*l. Sterling*; and that they were ignorant as to the said Fort being ransomed by their Governor, any otherwise than by what was written from *France*: Upon which the Court resolved that no Ransom for that, or any other Place which the Enemy might take from the Company, should be ratified, without the previous Approbation of a General Court.

The Act of Parliament for prohibiting the Importing and Wearing of *French Cambricks*, commenced on this Day.

TO EDWARD VERNON, Esq;

GO, last of Britons, who has dar'd be free,

Terror of *Spain*, assertor of the sea!

'Tis true thy hand is of the trident rest,
And nothing but thy native worth is left:

That still will be illustriously priz'd,

Tho' thou to smugglers hast been sacrific'd:
Yet, grieve not, Briton, honour's still thy own,

Tho' ne'er a coronet thy brow has known.

There has lately been a smart Affair in *Nova Scotia* in *America*, of which the *French* have given the following Account.

A Party of *Canadians*, who had penetrated last Year as far as *Acadia*, having taken Measures to pass the Winter there, their Commanding Officer was informed in *January* last, that the *English* had destined

a Body of Troops to come and beat up his Quarters; upon which Advice he detached 250 *Frenchmen*, with 50 *Indians*, to meet that Corps and fight them. This Detachment, commanded by *M. Coulon de Villiers*, a Captain in the Troops of *Canada*, marched 18 Days thro' Snow and Woods; and tho' the Captain heard that the Enemy were not less than 540, distributed and posted in 24 Houses, he did not hesitate to march up to them, and disposed his Men so as to attack 10 of these Houses at once. The Attack was made on *Feb. 11*, in the Morning; and the *Canadians* went to it so furiously, that in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour all the Men in these 10 Houses were either killed or taken Prisoners. While this was doing, the rest of the Enemy rallied, and threw themselves into a large House, before which they planted two Pieces of Cannon, six Pounders, and 4 *Patareroes*. The *Canadians* followed them thither, and after an Attack which lasted till 11 the next Morning, the Enemy desired a Capitulation, tho' they were still 350 in Number, which was granted upon this Condition, among others, that they should not bear Arms for six Months, within a certain Extent of Territory specified in the Capitulation. The Number of the Slain amounts to 140; among whom is Colonel *Noble*, Commandant of the Detachment, with one of his Brothers, and 3 other Officers. They had about 30 wounded, and we made 7 Officers and 46 private Men Prisoners. We also took their Artillery, with 4 Colours, and 2 Vessels that served to carry their Baggage. On our Side, 2 *Indians* and 5 *Canadians* were killed, and 14 of the latter wounded. *M. Coulon de Villiers* received a Musket-Shot in the Arm.

There has since appeared a particular Account of this Affair, from a *New-England Gentleman* who was in the Engagement, which we are obliged to defer to our next; and are sorry to say, that for Substance, except as to Numbers, it is too much a Confirmation of the above *French Account*.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

CHARLES Pepys, of *Impington*, in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq; to Miss *Spelman*. — *Tunstal*, Esq; of a good Estate near *Brentford*, to Miss *Molly Walter*. — *Robert Davies*, of *Lanerch*, in *Denbighshire*, Esq; to Miss *Bayley*, of *Anglesea*. — *Rev. Dr. Harrison*, of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, to Mrs. *Ryatt*. — *Rev. Dr. Middleton*, to Mrs. *Williams*. — *Thomas Gordon*, Esq; a Commissioner of the Wine-Licences, to Mrs. *Trenchard*, a Fortune of 1000*l. per Ann.* Widow of the famous Mr. *Trenchard*, who was concern'd with Mr. *Gordon*.

Gordon in the Independent Whig, and Cato's Letters.—*John Whiston*, Esq; an eminent Practitioner of the Law, to *Mrs. Elizabeth Rainge*, of *Hampstead*.—*Thomas Edwards*, Esq; of *Oxfordshire*, to *Miss Green*, of *Whitney*.—*Capt. Barker*, of *Lord Henry Beauclerk's Regiment*, to *Miss Letitia Lawrence*.—*Enochius Carlton*, Esq; of *Hampshire*, to *Miss Anne Bruges*, an Heiress.—*Richard Cox*, Esq; to *Miss Caroline Coddington*.—*Sir Edw. Smith*, Bart. of *Hill-Hall, Essex*, to *Miss Salmon*.—*Philip Gough*, Esq; of *Surry*, to *Miss Anne Griffith*, of *Farnham*.—*Barnaby Blackwell*, Esq; an eminent Banker, to *Miss Gibbon*, of *Charter-house Square*.—*Mr. Watson*, Son of *Thomas Watson*, Esq; an eminent *Blackwell-Hall Factor*, to *Miss Yorbury*.—The Wife of *Mr. Thomas Harvey*, in *Hart-freet, Grosvenor-square*, delivered of 3 Children.

DEATHS.

THOMAS *Whitby*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Staffordshire*, in the present and the two last Reigns.—The young Prince *Christian*, Prince Royal of *Denmark*.—*Mr. John North*, Solicitor of the Mint, and one of the Under-Sheriffs of *London and Middlesex*.—*Sir Samuel Newmar*, Bart.—*Francis Dickens*, Esq; upwards of 40 Years Steward of all the Manors within the Bishoprick of *London*, in which Office he is succeeded by *George Gibson*, Esq; a Son of the Bishop of *London*.—*Dr. Isaac Lawson*, Physician to the *British Forces in Flanders*.—*John Hedworth*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Durham*.—*Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Middleton*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.—*Mr. Jonathan Sisson*, Mathematical - Instrument - Maker to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.—*Samuel Ongley*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Beisford*.—*John Freeman*, Esq; who had changed his Name from *Edwards* by Act of Parliament, and was lately come to the Possession of an Estate of 3000 l. per Ann. left him by an Uncle: He fell from his Horse in *Enfield Chase*, fractured his Skull, and died in a few Hours.—*Lord Charles Scott*, Son to the Duke of *Buccleugh*.—*Thomas Jones*, Esq; near 40 Years in the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*.—*Rev. Dr. Denne*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, Rector of *Lambeth* and *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *John Nichols*, to the Rectory of *Hastings* in *Staffordshire*.—*Mr. Ainsworth*, to the Living of *Soome* in *Hampshire*.—*Mr. Thacker*, to the Rectory of *Endwell*, in the Diocese of *Chester*.—*Isaac Oldfield*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Stratton* in *Derbyshire*.—*Mr. Dawson*, to the Rectory of *St. Magdalen* in the City of *Chester*.—*Paul Forester*, D.D. to a

Canonry or Prebend in *Christ Church, Oxon*.—*Stewart Carmarth*, M. A. to the Living of *Newcomb* in *Lincolnshire*.—*Mr. Walter Sedgwick*, to the Rectory of *Sutton Beach* in *Oxfordshire*.—*Mr. Richard Meers*, to the Vicarage of *Eastling* in *Surry*.—*James Butler*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Melton* in *Hampshire*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

RALPH *Burton*, Esq; made Major to the Second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.—*Flower Mocker* and *George Wilbrabam*, Esqrs. made Captains in the said Troop.—*Lieut. Archibald Grant*, made Captain of an Independent Company in *Scotland*.—*Dr. Clifſen*, made Physician to the Army in *Flanders*.—*Lieut. Gen. James Lord Tyravley*, made Governor of *Minorca*.—*Strafford Eyre*, Esq, made Governor of *Galway* in *Ireland*.—*William Bristow*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Revenue and Excise in *Ireland*.—*Vice-Admiral George Anſon*, created Lord *Anſon*, Baron of *Soberton*, in *Hampshire*.—*George Grenville*, Esq; made one of the Lords of the Treasury.—*Welbore Ellis*, Esq; made one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—*Sir Francis Eyles*, Bart. made one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office.—*John Schwyn*, Esq; made Paymaster of the Marines.—*Sir Philip Meadows*, Knt. and Lord *Ilchester* and *Stavordale* made joint Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army.—*Counsellor Legge*, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—*Sir Jacob Bouverie*, of *Longford in Wilts*, Bart. made a Baron and Viscount of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Lord *Longford*, Baron of *Longford*, and Viscount *Folkeſtone* of *Folkeſtone* in *Kent*.—*Sir Henry Lyddell*, of *Ravenſworth Caſtle* in the County of *Durham*, Bart. created Lord *Ravenſworth*, Baron of *Ravenſworth* in the said County.—*Anthony Duncombe*, of *Barford in Wilts*, Esq; created Lord *Feverſham*, Baron of *Downton* in the said County.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

JOHAN *STRETCH*, of *Henrietta-Street, St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*, Linen-Draper.—*Edward Horſeman*, now or late of *Wolverhampton*, Baker and Maltster.—*Thomas Probin*, of *Birmingham*, Gunsmith.—*James M'Karr*, of *Bow, Middleſex*, Dealer.—*Roger Johnson*, of *Dunſtable*, Draper.—*Samuel Woodcock*, late of *Horton*, in *Northamptonſhire*, Dealer.—*William Lodge*, late of *Bristol*, Merchant and Dealer.—*William Harveſt*, of *Chiswick*, Brewer.—*George Hearb*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Brazier and Victualler.—*Thomas Hutchinson*, late of *New-caſtle upon Tyne*, Merchant.—*Robert Avis* the younger, late of *London*, Factor and Dealer.—*Francis Cooper*, of *Bishopsgate-ſtreet*, Hoſier.

PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

Notwithstanding the French King's Arrival at his Army in *Brabant*, as mentioned in our last, both that and the Allied Army remained in the same Position till the 12th Instant, when the French Army moved to a Camp between *Louvain* and *Tirlemont*, and their two Detachments under the Count de *Clermont* and the Count d'*Estrées* having joined, being then about 40,000 Men, marched to *Tongres*, with a Design, as 'twas thought, to invest *Maastricht*. Upon this the Allied Army marched on the 13th, in four Columns, by the Left, and encamped with their Left to the Wood of *Everbode*, and their Right beyond *Zoerle*; from whence they continued their March next Day, and encamped with their Right on the Heights above *Diest*, and their Left at *Meldert*. On the 15th they halted, but under Orders to march at the shortest Warning; and upon their Approach, the said French Detachments, under the Counts *Clermont* and d'*Estrées*, retreated from *Tongres* towards *St. Tron*.

Whilst the two Armies lay quiet in their respective Camps upon the *Nethe* and the *Dyle*, the French employed theirs in cutting a Canal 24 Feet wide, and 16 deep, from *Louvain* directly to *Mecklin*; and as the two Armies lay near each other, there were daily Skirmishes between the out Parties, in the most considerable of which the French lost about 200 Men killed, and among the Officers a Colonel of the *Swiss*, besides a Lieutenant, a Volontier, a Sergeant, Corporal, and 20 Men made Prisoners. On the Side of the Allies, 7 Men were killed, and 20 wounded, a Captain of the *Pandours*, and one of the *Lycanians*, and an Aid de Camp of General *Trips* killed, and one Captain wounded.

The French Army under Marshal *Belleisle*, having recovered Possession of the Islands of *Honorat* and *St. Marguerite*, near *Antibes*, they began to pass the *Var* on the 22d ult. and by the 25th the whole Army had passed over without any Opposition from the *Austrian* and *Sardinian* Troops, who retired on their Approach; and in a few Days after the French made themselves Masters of *Nice*, *Montalban*, and *Villafranca*, but it is thought they will meet with a stout Resistance at *Ventimiglia*, the Enemy's Troops that were upon the *Var* having all retired thither, and seem resolved to defend that Pass to the utmost.

About the same Time, it seems, the *Neapolitan* Troops began to advance on the other Side towards the Relief of *Genoa*; for by the last Letters from *Rome*, it was said, that the first Column were already arrived at *Monte Rotondo*, near the *Tiber*. And to give a Diversion to the King of *Sardinia's* Troops, the French and Spaniards are

preparing to invade him with an Army of 25,000 Men from *Grenoble*.

Besides these Preparations for the Relief of *Genoa*, the French and Spaniards have, by Accounts since our last, found Means to throw 4 or 5000 Men into that City by Sea; and yet, if our last Advices from *Turin* be true, it seems in Danger of being reduced, before any Relief can get up to it. These Advices are, That in the Night between the 13th and 14th Instant, N. S. Count *Schulemburg* marched with a Body of 15,000 Men, and attacked the Suburb of *Bisagno*, which, notwithstanding it being covered with 15 Redoubts, lately raised for that Purpose, he made himself Master of, with very little Loss, and has thereby cut off the *Genoese* from all Supplies, on the Eastern Side, by Land, besides rendering it safe for the British Ships to anchor so near the Harbour as to cut off all Supplies by Sea.

From *Madrid* we have the following melancholy Account, dated May 29th N. S. viz. A Merchant Ship is arrived at *Vigo* in *Galicia*, with Dispatches to the King from the Governor of *Vera Cruz*, informing his Majesty of the Disaster that has happened to the City of *Lima*, Capital of *Peru*. That rich and superb Place is now no more, having been destroy'd by an Earthquake on the 17th of *October* last, at half an Hour after 10 at Night. So horrible was the Destruction, that no Remains are to be seen of Palace, Church, College, House or any other Edifice, and all the Treasures of that magnificent City are buried in its Ruins. Above 1500 Persons were already computed to have perished, as no News can be heard of them. Besides the sumptuous Palaces and private Houses, 74 Churches, 14 Monasteries, and 14 or 15 Hospitals, are reduced to nothing on this Occasion; and, we are assured, that the Gold and Silver Furniture, and the Jewels that are lost, are inestimable.

At the Instant of this terrible Blow at *Lima*, the Town and Port of *Callao*, two Leagues distant, where the King's Tribunal for the *Indies* was kept, was swallowed up by the Sea; and the Hurricane accompanying it was so frightful, that a great many Ships, which rode in the Port, were thrown some Leagues upon the dry Land; so that nothing is now to be seen of the best Port in *Peru*, the Sea having overwhelmed at once Buildings and Inhabitants, which are computed at between 6 and 7000 Souls, except about 200 Sailors and Fishermen, who were thrown on Shore much bruised by the Tempest.

This Account has since been confirmed by a Letter from the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*, who makes the Damage amount to a great many Millions.

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HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

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